FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 111 *8 June 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact's 'Soyuz 83' Exercises Under Way AA 1
Polish Radio Report AA 1
ADN Report AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Prague on Ex-NATO General's Views on Disarmament BB 1
[RUDE PRAVO 4 Jun]

ALBANIA

Iranian News Agency Delegation Visiting B 1
Meets Deputy Prime Minister B 1
Further on 9th Congress of Women's Union B 1
SRV Delegate's Greeting B 1
Leaders at Concert B 2
Conclusion; Rexha Reelection B 2
Agricultural Minister Departs for Turkey B 3
Alia Greets Pertini on National Holiday B 3
Goods Transport Agreement Signed With Finland B 3

BULGARIA

Improved Ties Noted During Zhivkov Turkey Visit C 1
Leaders, Delegations Meet C 1
Official Talks Concluded C 1
Todorov Receives Spanish Parliamentary Visitors C 2
Cuban Central Committee Group Met by Lilov C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Catholics Protest Treatment of Franciscans D 1
[DPA]
Peace Assembly Invitation to Western Churches D 1
[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 2 Jun]
Bilak, Delegation Travel to Portugal 6 June D 1
Invited by Communist Party D 1
Cunhal at Welcome D 1
Vila Franca de Xira Visit D 2
Indra-led Delegation Departs for Poland D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Sends Condolence Message on Pelshe Death E 1
Abrasimov Marks End of Tour With Reception E 1
Peace Movement Member Expelled to FRG [DPA] E 1
Two FRG Violations of GDR Airspace Reported E 1
Sailplane Lands E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jun]
Protest Lodged E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Jun]
Cessna 175 Lands E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Jun]
State Secretary Has Economic Talks in France E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Jun]
Mueckenberger-led Chamber Delegation in Finland E 2
Opening of 4-Day Visit E 2
Talks, Luncheon, Reception E 3
Honecker Receives Congolese, Guinean Envoys E 4
Agricultural Cooperation Talks Held in Egypt E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 May]
GDR-Libyan Economic Relations Discussed E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 May]

POLAND

TRYBUNA LUDU Materials on 12th PZPR CC Plenum G 1
Jaruzelski Opens Plenum [1 Jun] G 1
Bejger Addresses Session [2 Jun] G 3
Jaruzelski Closing Speech [3 Jun] G 5
Problem Commissions' Membership Changes G 17
PAP Report on Urban Press Conference 7 June G 20
Daily Warns Against Ideological Subversion G 21
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Jun]
Talks Between Artists Union, Authorities Stall G 22
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Jun]
CSSR Delegation Holds Meetings in Warsaw G 23
Jaruzelski Receives New Ambassador to FRG G 23

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Addresses Industry-Agriculture Session H 1
[SCINTEIA 27 May]
Ceausescu Receives USSR Ambassador Tyazhelnikov H 11
Romanian Workers' Movement as Part of History H 11
[ERA Socialista Vol 10, 25 May]
Romanian-PRC Financial, Banking Talks Reported H 15
Lesotho Prime Minister Departs Bucharest H 16
Dascalescu Receives SELA Official Alzamora H 16
Ceausescu Receives Togolese Envoy's Credentials H 16

YUGOSLAVIA

Materials on Continuation of UNCTAD Session	I 1
Corea, Others' Statements	I 1
Afternoon Session 7 June	I 2
Algeria Elected to Deputy Presidency [APS]	I 2
Bignone Speaks [TELAM]	I 3
Lukanov Speaks, Denounces U.S. [BTA]	I 12
Bilateral Meetings With Attendees Continue	I 12
Spiljak, Bignone Luncheon Toasts	I 12
Ljubicic, Bignone Speak	I 15
Spiljak Receives World Bank's Clausen	I 15
Planinc Meets Bangladesh's Ershad	I 15
Planinc Receives IBRD President	I 16
Planinc Meets New Zealand's Muldoon	I 16
Meetings With Romania's Manescu [AGERPRES]	I 16
Dragan Receives FRG's Lambsdorff	I 17
Mojsov Meets Japan's Abe	I 17
Abe Remarks [KYODO]	I 17
Iranian Minister Holds Meetings [IRNA]	I 18
Khieu Samphan Arrives [VODK]	I 18
Ljubljana: Leaders Attend Leskosek-Luka Funeral	I 19
Report on Ribicic Eulogy	I 19
Spiljak Sends Condolences on Mining Accident	I 19

WARSAW PACT'S 'SOYUZ 83' EXERCISES UNDER WAY

Polish Radio Report

LD081036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 8 Jun 83

[From press review]

[Text] As our listeners know, joint exercises "Soyuz 83" are taking place in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR, as well as in the South Baltic Sea. Subunits of armies and navies of the member states of the Warsaw Pact are taking part.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has reported that Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces who is in command of the exercises, visited one of the army concentrations yesterday and watched the operational tasks that were set up. The following were also present: Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of Czechoslovakia; Army General Heinz Hoffman, minister of national defense of the GDR; General Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Polish Armed Forces; and General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. The heads of the main political directorates were also there: Lieutenant General Jozef Baryla, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Armed Forces; Colonel General Antonin Brabec, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army; Colonel General Heinz Kessler of the GDR National People's Army; and Lieutenant General Boris Utkin, deputy head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, as well as other generals and officers of the allied armies. High standards of military training, soldiers' discipline, skillful use of modern technology and efficient cooperation of the subunits of the fraternal armies that are conducting the exercises were stressed.

ADN Report

LD081058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0924 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (DPA) -- Staffs, troop units, and formations of the National People's Army, the Polish Army and the Soviet Armed Forces held exercises at a maneuver area in the south of the GDR on Tuesday as part of the Soyuz 83 command and staff exercise.

Members of the fraternal armies demonstrated a high degree of operational readiness and military prowess in accomplishing the tasks given them in protecting socialism and peace.

The exercise, which was directed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Warsaw Pact Forces, was attended by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; General Florian Siwicki, acting defense minister of the Polish People's Republic and chief of general staff of the Polish Army; Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense; and their deputies, as well as Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

PRAGUE ON EX-NATO GENERALS VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT

AU061727 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 June carries on page 6 a 4,600-word "substantial excerpt" from the brochure "Replies to 10 Questions," said to be based on materials from the session of the "Generals for Peace" organization, which rallies together "a group of retired" high NATO officers, which was held this January in Vienna, Austria. The excerpt is headlined "What Is Threatening Europe's Security; Former NATO Generals and Admirals Reply."

Question 1 asks why it is considered necessary to deploy new nuclear intermediate-range missiles if the NATO and Warsaw Pact states currently have "more destructive forces in other weapons at their disposal than are needed" against any attack.

The reply states that European security "does not depend on a deployment of new missile systems" since the West can already counterbalance the Soviet SS-20 missiles, and the "gap in nuclear armament" can even be said to favor the NATO pact. It cites two principles for ensuring peace and security in Europe -- to proceed "globally, and not on the basis of individual missile systems" and to discard the motto "A tooth for a tooth." It calls the zero option "unrealistic," since it "places the USSR in an unacceptably unfavorable position," and notes that the planned missile deployment would "tip the balance of forces distinctly in NATO's favor."

Question 2, subheaded "Why the United States Is Sticking to the 'Zero Option,'" asks whether the results of the disarmament talks depend on the success of U.S.-USSR negotiations on the deployment of missiles in Europe.

The reply calls the "U.S. insistence on parity of individual missile systems...one of the main obstacles to the U.S.-USSR disarmament negotiations and in the UN Disarmament Committee activities in Geneva." It notes that "the limited nature of the 'zero option' has introduced an element of inflexibility in the U.S. stance," and sees the only way out in a general freeze on the development, production, and deployment of all mass destruction arms.

Question 3 asks whether the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe will aid the realization of the general disarmament program.

The reply denies this, saying that it would open the path to the development of additional kinds of nuclear weapons and increase U.S. vulnerability to Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles, since the USSR would "probably increase its offensive capacity against U.S. territory," and expand its nuclear presence to the other side of the Atlantic, and encourage the development of a military space program.

Question 4, subheaded "Plans for First Use of Nuclear Arms in the Background," asks whether nuclear intimidation as the basis of the two pacts' military strategy enhances or diminishes the war danger.

The reply underscores that such intimidation enhances the prospects of war breaking out and is effective only as long as it is never put to use, and concludes that the intimidating factor would suffice even if a freeze were agreed on.

Question 5, subheaded "Balance of Forces Exists," deals with the true balance of forces between the two pacts in view of their mutual accusations about the endeavor to acquire military supremacy.

After citing various calculations of the strength of both sides, the reply sums up: "A true equilibrium already exists and will probably continue to exist; neither power has, as yet, surpassed the other to an extent that would justify the claim of a more substantial supremacy."

Question 6, subheaded "Significance of the Commitment Not To Be the First To Use a Nuclear Weapon," asks why the United States does not reply to the USSR's repeated public commitment in the same manner, thus making it possible to sign an agreement on this.

The reply states that such an agreement would be a specific commitment not to start a nuclear war and enable further steps in the process leading to a freeze. It urges the West to consider the USSR's repeated disarmament initiatives seriously and to forget the zero option, which "would make the USSR vulnerable to other NATO nuclear weapons," and states that the only U.S. reduction proposal for ground-based ballistic missiles in 1982 sounded like propaganda for the uninformed.

Question 7 deals with the effect of successful disarmament talks in Geneva.

The reply doubts the possibility of achieving a single agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe if it is not coupled with other reduction initiatives, especially in view of the French stands, and states that the USSR's latest proposal to partly remove the SS-20 missiles they have already deployed, together with the freeze, could serve as an initial step toward gradual disarmament.

Question 8 asks whether the elimination of the intermediate-range systems would affect the national defense and security of West European NATO states. The reply states that this would have a positive effect.

Question 9, subheaded "Not to Miss the Chance," asks about the realism of negotiating the elimination of one missile system without taking a count of all the others.

The reply notes that fear and distrust between the two pacts are a critical factor in disarmament talks and can be overcome only through concessions by both sides and regarding all system; it states that if this is not done, all talks with end up in a blind alley, and urges the West to take a collective course in this in 1983, since the planned deployment of missiles in Europe would open a new chapter in feverish armament.

Question 10 asks about a realistic course of the disarmament process that would be acceptable to both sides.

The reply gives details of the generals' 1982 memorandum to the delegates of the UN General Assembly session on disarmament as the best approach to disarmament.

IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION VISITING

AU061106 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 7 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, a delegation of the IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY (IRNA), headed by the director general Sayed Alinaghi Kharrazi arrived in our country yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the director of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency Taqo Zoto and others.

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

AU071855 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received the delegation of the Iranian news agency, (IRNA), headed by its general director Sayed Alinaghi Kharrazi and held friendly talks with them. Taking part in the reception were Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Taqo Zoto, director of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency.

FURTHER ON 9TH CONGRESS OF WOMEN'S UNION

SRV Delegate's Greeting

AU031825 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tirana, June 3 (ATA) -- The heads of the foreign delegations greeted the 9th Congress of the WUA [Women's Union of Albania] in the yesterday's sittings.

In her greeting, the member of the Presidency of the Women's Union of Vietnam, Nguyen Thi Nhu, after sincerely thanking for the invitation to take part in the congress, said that your congress is being convened at a time when the people and women of Albania are working vigorously and enthusiastically to successfully realize the 7th Five-Year Plan endorsed at the 8th Congress of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania].

Along with the all-round progress of the country, she said, the role and position of the Albanian woman in the family has immensely increased. It has so done in society and the running of the country. These successes have been scored thanks to the self-abnegation, work and struggle of the women and people of Albania, which under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania, with the respected Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, have marched with sure steps on the road to socialist construction. The women of Vietnam are proud of the all-sided successes of the women of Albania, and consider them their own. We wish you even greater successes.

Our women and people, the representative from Vietnam pointed out, are deeply moved by the good words of Comrade Enver Hoxha on May 10, 1983, when he once again reaffirmed the solidarity of the Albanian party, the government and the fraternal people with the struggle of Vietnamese people, condemning the military provocations of the Chinese social-imperialists against Vietnam and the hostile policy they are pursuing in collusion with all international traffickers to enslave the peoples. The fierce condemnation by Comrade Enver Hoxha of the Pol Pot criminal gang and his support for the revival of the Cambodian people under the leadership of their government, are an important contribution to the cause of the just struggle of this people.

On this occasion we express our sincere thanks to the party, the government, the people and women of Albania for the active support and precious assistance they have given our people in all fields against the aggressors.

Leaders at Concert

AU032026 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Summary] On the occasion of the conclusion of the Women's Union Congress, a festive concert was given in the Durres theater. Present were delegates of the congress, people from work and production centers, and young people. Also present were "Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Besnik Bekteshi, Llambi Cegprifti, and Qirjako Mihali; Vangjel Cerava, secretary of the AWP Central Committee; AWP Central Committee members Nexhmije Hoxha and Vito Kapo, Lumturi Rexha, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; and other comrades." Foreign delegations which took part in the congress were also present.

Conclusion; Rexha Reelection

AU032025 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Summary] The third day's proceedings of the Women's Union Congress began at 0800. Attending the first sitting of today's proceedings were "Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Llambi Gegprifti, and Qirjako Mihali; Vangjel Cerava, secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member; and other comrades."

During this sitting the discussions of delegates from various districts continued. The leaders of foreign delegations also greeted the congress. Then the report of the commission for the verification of mandates for the congress delegates was read. Elka Shukaj, one of the delegates, read a summary of the various letters and telegrams of greetings sent to the congress from work and production centers, students, soldiers, and other people from all over the country, as well as progressive and revolutionary organizations from all over the world. After this the discussions closed, and the congress passed onto the last point on the agenda -- the election of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania.

The last session of the Women's Congress began this afternoon. Present at this session were Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Llambi Gegprifti, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerava, Nexhmije Hoxha and other comrades.

On behalf of the commission of socialist competitions in honor of the Women's Congress, Comrade (Evisire Dellovoda) proclaimed the winners of this competition. The women's organizations of Cjirokaster, Permet, and Durres districts were honored with the congress' flag.

The General Council of the Albanian Women's Union that was elected by the congress elected its own presidency. "Lumturi Rexha was reelected president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; Eleni Selenica, Lavdie Leka, and Natasha (Hoxha) were elected vice presidents. Leonara (Coba) was elected secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union."

Amidst the delegates' applause, Lumturi Rexha took the floor: "Dear comrades, we thank you for the trust you showed us by electing us to this high forum of our organization. On behalf of the General Council that was elected, I ensure you that we will use all our energy to implement the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress and the tasks set by our own congress. The participation of our beloved and precious leader Comrade Enver Hoxha and the other state and party leaders gave more joy and pride to this assembly of Albanian women."

Rexha stated that women would always show that they are faithful daughters of the party and would never spare their energy for the cause of socialism. Rexha thanked the foreign delegates for their participation in the congress. She also thanked the Durres District party organizations and the Durres people for the conditions they created so that the congress could be held in this city. After this Eleni Selenica declared the congress proceedings closed.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR TURKEY

AU072023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] At the invitation of Sabahattin Ozbek, minister of agriculture and forestry of the Republic of Turkey, Agriculture Minister Themie Thomai left for a friendly visit to the Republic of Turkey. Seeing her off at the airport were Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka. Also present were Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ALIA GREETS PERTINI ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU021343 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 2 /ATA/ -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania Ramiz Alia has sent the following message to the president of the Italian Republic Alesandro Pertini: "On occasion of the national day of Italy, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly as well as in my own name, I extend to you the sincere greetings and the best wishes for the happiness of the Italian people and your own happiness. I wish that the relations of good neighbourliness between our two countries develop constantly."

GOODS TRANSPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

AU271636 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Tirana, May 27 /ATA/ -- The agreement on the goods transport between the PSR of Albania and the Republic of Finland was signed in Tirana yesterday. For the Albanian side the agreement was signed by head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Konstantin Kristo, and for the Finnish side by Ambassador Jan Groop, charged with mission at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present at the signing ceremony were the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi, the head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxolli and others. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Olli Bergman.

IMPROVED TIES NOTED DURING ZHIVKOV TURKEY VISIT

Leaders, Delegations Meet

AU061856 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 6 Jun 83

[By BTA special correspondent]

[Text] Ankara, June 6 -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, arrived on a four-day official visit here at the invitation of the president of Turkey, Mr Kenan Evren.

Bulgaro-Turkish relations were one of the key topics at the meetings held here between the leaders of the two countries. They emphasized the considerable progress achieved in recent years in bilateral cooperation, especially in the sphere of economy, and discussed the possibilities for its expansion.

Later on in the talks joined on the Bulgarian side: Mr Petur Mladenov -- minister of foreign affairs, Mr Khristo Khristov -- minister of foreign trade, Mr Vasil Tsanov -- minister of transport, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgaro-Turkish Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

On the Turkish part present were: Mr Bulent Ulusu -- prime minister of Turkey, Mr Ilter Turkmen -- minister of foreign affairs, Mr Kemal Canturk -- minister of trade, Mr Mustafa Aysan -- minister of transport and communications.

The two sides reviewed thoroughly the relations between the two countries, which are put on a sound legal basis by the numerous agreements signed by Bulgaria and Turkey.

They stated that there are no such problems between Bulgaria and Turkey which cannot be solved. Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of economic cooperation and, along with this, the necessity of enriching it further with higher forms of joint activity, such as industrial joint production and specialization, was underlined. Expressed was mutual striving to develop more actively cultural relations between Bulgaria and Turkey. The talks continue tomorrow.

Mr Kenan Evren presented Mr Todor Zhivkov today with Turkey's highest distinction -- the Golden Order of Glory, as a recognition of Mr Zhivkov's services for the advancement of the relations between the two countries, of his great contribution to the consolidation of peace in the Balkans and in the world.

Official Talks Concluded

AU071915 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ankara, June 7 (BTA) -- Today here ended the official talks between the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the president of Turkey, Mr Kenan Evren. They proceeded in the business-like and constructive spirit typical of the relations between the two neighbouring countries.

During today's talks the attention centered on international issues. Concern was voiced over the deterioration of the situation in the world. The two heads of state are unanimous that at present the most important task is to work for the easing of tension in the world and for the adoption of concrete steps towards disarmament. They expressed the opinion that it is particularly important now to preserve the balance of forces and emphasized the need to freeze armaments so that constructive disarmament talks can be conducted.

While discussing the situation in the Balkans Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren said that it is relatively calm and expressed the determination of Bulgaria and Turkey to make their contribution to the settlement of the existing problems in the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and the world.

Dwelling on the situation in the Middle East, the two leaders spoke with concern about the growing tensions in the region, especially in Lebanon, stressing that a just solution should be found to the Palestinian question and that the conflict between Iran and Iraq should be terminated.

Other international issues, too, were reviewed by the two leaders.

The two-day official talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren reaffirmed the strivings of the two neighbouring states to conduct a fruitful dialogue, to strengthen and promote the relations between Bulgaria and Turkey in an atmosphere of mutual trust. They proceed from the conviction that in this way the two neighbouring states are contributing to detente in international relations and to the assertion of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

TODOROV RECEIVES SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY VISITORS

AU031932 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (bTA) -- Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received today a Spanish parliamentarian delegation, headed by Mr Juan Luis Colino Salamanca, chairman of the Agricultural Commission with the Parliament.

Mr Stanko Todorov made the guest familiar with the activity of the National Assembly and with the successes of Bulgaria in socialist construction, especially in agriculture.

He paid special attention to the responsibility of the parliaments to prevent the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, to help for the preservation of peace in the world and for the continuation of the process of detente.

The unanimous view was expressed that the good relations and ties between the parliaments of Bulgaria and Spain have a favourable impact on the development of cooperation between the two countries.

The Spanish parliamentarians arrived here on May 30 to become familiar with the Bulgarian experience in agriculture. They visited the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the National Agro-Industrial Union, the Institute of Pedology "Nikolay Pushkarov", the agroindustrial and vine complexes and forestry farms. Today the guests leave for Istanbul.

CUBAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE GROUP MET BY LILOV

AU071827 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] On 7 June Comrade Aleksandur Lilov received a working group of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party led by Jose Felipe Carneado, Central Committee Science, Culture and Education Department head. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed issues pertaining to cooperation between the two fraternal parties in the areas of science, culture and education.

CATHOLICS PROTEST TREATMENT OF FRANCISCANS

LD071212 Hamburg DPA in German 1041 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna, 7 Jun (DPA) -- About 3,400 Catholics in the CSSR have signed a protest letter to the Archbishop of Prague, Frantisek Tomasek, in which they criticize the authorities' treatment of Franciscan priests.

"We protest in the strongest terms against the violation of human dignity and freedom of religion," the letter, published in Vienna on Tuesday, states. Religious emigre circles have described the protest action as the "biggest petitioning activity since 1968."

It states, among other things, that on 27 March over 250 Franciscans, mostly active priests, were subjected to house searches and questioning. The action, "directed against yourself," took place simultaneously in 16 towns. Seven priests are still in detention. In their protest letter to the archbishop, the Catholics demand a stop to the criminal prosecution of the Franciscans.

PEACE ASSEMBLY INVITATION TO WESTERN CHURCHES

WA071500 [Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 2 June, page 3, reports that Dr Miloslav Novak, patriarch of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church and chairman of the Czech Socialist Republic Ecumenical Council of Churches, has forwarded a written invitation to the World Council of Churches, the Conference of European Churches, and the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States, inviting them to send their representatives to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, to be held in Prague at the end of June. Accordind to the report, Dr Novak has welcomed the Pastoral letter drafted by the U.S. Roman Catholic and Methodist bishops and has expressed his belief that their example will be followed by others.

BILAK, DELEGATION TRAVEL TO PORTUGAL 6 JUNE

Invited by Communist Party

LD060958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for Lisbon by air today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Cunhal at Welcome

LD061826 Prague CTK in English 1506 GMT 6 Jun 83

[By CTK correspondent]

[Text] Libson [no dateline as received] -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party.

Talking to newsmen on arrival, Vasil Bilak stressed the traditionally very good relations between the Czechoslovak and Portuguese parties, and said the purpose of the reciprocal visit is to discuss the international situation with officials of the Portuguese Communist Party.

As a central European country, Czechoslovakia is vitally interested in good relations with all European states regardless of their political systems, Vasil Bilak said, and pointed out that a number of problems exist in Europe that concern all nations and countries. He singled out the plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which have created an extremely dangerous situation and an enormous risk for the continent.

In this situation, it is necessary to mobilize all peace forces irrespective of political convictions, Vasil Bilak said, and emphasized the importance of the forthcoming World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War, to be held in Prague later this month.

The Czechoslovak Government and people support fully the recent Soviet statement concerning deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, Vasil Bilak said.

Vila Franca de Xira Visit

LD072353 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party, which is on an official friendly visit to Portugal, visited the town of Vila Franca de Xira, near Lisbon, today.

The delegation was welcomed by the Abilio Martins, member of the Portuguese CP Central Committee.

He expressed the conviction that the visit of the CPCZ delegation will help to further deepen cooperation between the two parties. He gave information about the activity of the local party organization and he spoke about the strong tradition of the struggle of the working class in the region.

Vasil Bilak expressed his joy over the achievement of communists in Vila Franca de Xira and described the achievement of Czechoslovakia in building socialism. In conclusion, he stressed the need for peace as a basic prerequisite of a happy and free life.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR POLAND

LD061000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] A Federal Assembly delegation headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left today for a 4-day official, friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Deputy Chairmen of the Federal Assembly Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, and Jaroslav Srb.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON PELSHE DEATH

LD311328 East Berlin Voice of GDP Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, has sent a message of sympathy to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the death of Arvid Pelshe. It states that in Arvid Pelshe the CPSU and the international communist workers' movement have lost a battle-tested Marxist-Leninist and internationalist who had placed his entire strength and beliefs in the cause of socialism. The deceased CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Party Control Committee enjoyed high regard in the GDR as a true friend. Arvid Pelshe had contributed a great deal to the close cooperation between the two parties and countries.

ABRASIMOV MARKS END OF TOUR WITH RECEPTION

LD071749 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- Petr Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union in the GDR, gave a lunchtime cocktail party on Tuesday to mark the end of his work. SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Horst Dohlus, Werner Krolikowski, and Guenter Schabowski; Professor Doctor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Doctor Manfred Gerlach, Gerald Goetting, and Doctor Ernst Mucklenburg, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Rudolph Schulze, and Doctor Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; as well as other members of the Council of Ministers and representatives of GDR social life were present at the Soviet Embassy. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were also present.

PEACE MOVEMENT MEMBER EXPELLED TO FRG

LD080842 Hamburg DPA in German 0744 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (DPA) -- Roland Jahn (29), member of the GDR peace movement, has been expelled to the FRG. Jahn was arrested in Jena on Tuesday, apparently after a chase. He was informed on arrest that his GDR citizenship will be withdrawn. He arrived on Wednesday morning in Ludwigsstadt, Bavaria. Jahn is said to have resisted his expulsion. Jahn was sentenced in January to 1 year and 10 months imprisonment for slander against the state and other crimes, but his sentence was suspended until the middle of February. In the past weeks about 20 members of the GDR peace movement from Jena have been expelled to the FRG.

TWO FRG VIOLATIONS OF GDR AIRSPACE REPORTED

Sailplane Lands

AU031511 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 31 May 1983 a sailplane of the FRG with the license plate D-7910 violated GDR airspace and landed on GDR territory. After the plane landed, Kurt Altenberg, pilot and citizen of the FRG, was handed over to the responsible organs of the GDR. After clarifying the causes which led to the violation of the GDR airspace he was returned to the FRG.

Protest Lodged

AU061603 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Protest Against Airspace Violation"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The standing GDR representation in the FRG has lodged a resolute protest with the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office in connection with the violation of GDR airspace by an FRG sailplane with tail number D-79-10. It expressed the expectation that the competent FRG organs will take more effective steps to prevent violations of GDR airspace in the future.

Cessna 175 Lands

AU071331 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 June 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 3 June 1983 a powered aircraft of the FRG type Cessna 175 with the marking D-Ehru entered GDR airspace and landed on GDR territory. After the landing the pilot, Adolf Siegert, citizen of the FRG, was handed over to the responsible organs of the GDR. After clarification of the causes for the airspace violation he was returned to the FRG.

STATE SECRETARY HAS ECONOMIC TALKS IN FRANCE

AU031248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 83 p 6

[Summary] Paris (ADN) -- At the invitation of the French entrepreneur organization CNPF [expansion not given], Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade, reported on the prospects for economic cooperation between the GDR and France during 1983-84 at a meeting of the committee for promoting trade with the GDR founded by the CNPF in Paris on 31 May.

"Gerhard Beil stated that the GDR has all the prerequisites and is interested in further developing the economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation with France for the benefit of both sides." Michel Collas, chairman of the French committee, said that the products of the GDR industry are greatly appreciated in France. He and Rudolf Winter, general director of the Fritz Heckert machine tool combine and chairman of the GDR's committee, signed a cooperation program between the committees for 1983-84.

On the same day, Gerhard Beil met with Charles Fiterman, French minister of transportation who expressed the interest of the French Government in the all-round development of relations.

MUECKENBERGER-LED CHAMBER DELEGATION IN FINLAND

Opening of 4-Day Visit

LD071001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Helsinki, 6 Jun (ADN) -- In view of the aggravated international situation, all possibilities must be exploited to secure and consolidate peace and end the nuclear arms race.

This was underlined by Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED parliamentary group in the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and the Finnish parliamentary president, Erkki Pystynen, on Monday during a friendly discussion.

The work of parliaments in all countries, regardless of their social systems, plays a particularly important role in this respect. The member of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium and the Finnish Fiksdag president praised the close relations between the GDR People's Chamber and Finnish Riksdag.

Erich Mueckenberger is heading a delegation of the SED parliamentary group of the People's Chamber. The delegation, which arrived in Helsinki on Monday on a 4-day visit to Finland, was invited by the Finnish Social Democratic Party parliamentary group.

Talks, Luncheon, Reception

LD080407 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1936 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Helsinki, 7 Jun (ADN) -- At present the most important thing is to mobilize all forces for maintaining and securing peace, parliamentarians of the GDR and Finland noted. The delegation of the SED group in the GDR People's Chamber headed by its chairman, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on Tuesday had official talks in the Finnish parliament with its hosts, the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, headed by its chairman, Olli Helminen.

During a meal in honor of the guests, Interior Minister Matti Luttinen, who is acting head of the government, passed on the warm greetings of the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland and prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, which Erich Mueckenberger reciprocated just as warmly. Both politicians paid tribute to the developing and all-round relations between Finland and the GDR.

At the meeting in the Finnish parliament, both sides emphasized that it is essential to prevent a nuclear inferno and preserve and protect all those things which were achieved in the detente process. The delegations of the two parties united in friendship emphasized the necessity of achieving concrete disarmament steps by negotiation and of freeing Europe from nuclear weapons. Both sides agreed on the significance of the Soviet-Finnish talks in Moscow for the securing of peace and security in Europe. Both delegations noted that cooperation between communists and social democrats plays a central role in the preservation and securing of peace, as well as in calling a halt to the arms drive. There was an animated exchange of views on the work of both parliaments and the parliamentary parties of both parties.

On the same day there was a meeting between the SED parliamentary party delegation and representatives of all the parties in the Finnish parliament. In the evening, the GDR ambassador, Prof Dr Stefan Doernberg held a reception in honor of the delegation in which many personages from Finnish political and social life took part.

HONECKER RECEIVES CONGOLESE, GUINEAN ENVOYS

LD061751 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received the ambassadors of the People's Republic of Congo and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea for the presentation of their credentials.

In a talk with Congolese diplomat Franc-Gaston Bicabaca Lupai, it was stressed that the maintenance of peace is the foremost requirement for flourising cooperation between the peoples. At the meeting with Guinean Ambassador Mamadu Douzi Ulare, there was agreement that traditional relations of friendship and cooperation have developed to the benefit of both states. Erich Honecker strongly condemned the undeclared war of the South African racist regime and its imperialist henchmen against Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. He underlined the GDR'S unreserved solidarity with the African National Congress of South Africa and The South-West African Peoples Organization of Namibia.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN EGYPT

AU011418 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 83 p 5

[Summary] Cairo (ADN) -- On 30 May Eberhard Seidel, deputy minister for the construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles of the GDR, was received for a talk by Yusuf Wali, minister of state for agriculture and food security, in Cairo. "At the meeting both sides expressed their interest and their readiness to further develop the traditional cooperation in the fields of agriculture for mutual benefit. In this connection mechanization in Egyptian agriculture was given particular attention, as machines from the GDR have stood their test under the conditions of the North African country for years. The partners in the talk agreed to exchange delegations of experts between the two countries."

GDR-LIBYAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS DISCUSSED

AU011432 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday the fifth meeting of the joint GDR-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Commission was opened in Berlin. It will discuss the further development of the economic relations between the two countries. The GDR delegation is headed by Werner Buschmann, minister of light industry. The Libyan delegation is headed by Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning.

TRYBUNA LUDU MATERIALS ON 12TH PZPR CC PLENUM

Jaruzelski Opens Plenum

AU071521 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jun 83 pp 1, 5

[Report on introductory speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 31 May 12th plenum of the PZPR Central Central in Warsaw]

[Text] W. Jaruzelski said that the 12th plenum was devoted to the key issues of the present situation and to the ideological, political, and organizational party tasks stemming from it. The Politburo, he said, will present them to the comrades in a report at the present plenum. We should also take a stand on the results of the work done by the Central Committee commissions to explain the circumstances, facts, and causes of social conflicts in the history of the PPR as well as the draft theses of the centennial of the Polish workers movement. In line with the fourth Central Committee plenum, this is the first stage of work on a scientific Marxist-Leninist synthesis of the century-long history of the Polish workers movement.

By that we reaffirm our resolution and perseverance in implenting the ninth congress line and in demonstrating the implementation of its decisions.

The problems facing this plenum were strongly stressed during the accountability and programmatic meetings and conferences, which produced many views and proposals concerning the efforts to lift the country out of its difficult situation and which heard various specific evaluations -- both critical and favorable -- of the ideological state, political condition, and organizational cohesiveness of our party. There is no doubt that we will often return to the rich achievements of the accountability campaign because our Plenum (the first since the campaign was completed) is a continuation and a summing up of this campaign's results.

Preparations for the present plenum have been going on for many months, and we preceded them with extensive party consultations.

The discussion of the ideological-programmatic declaration "What We Fight For, Whither We Go" has embraced almost all the party cells -- from the primary party organizations through voivodship committees.

The lines of the Politburo report, the draft resolution on the popularization of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism, and the achievements of Polish Marxist thought were evaluated by selected party communities in large enterprises and educational and cultural institutions.

In keeping with the recommendation of the Politburo, five Central Committee problem commissions -- for ideology, party internal affairs, education and science, culture, and youth -- held special meetings in preparation for the 12th plenum. They held 18 meetings, including 5 meetings of the ideological commission.

Central Committee members and alternate members engaged in extensive consultations by correspondence on the key ideological and political issues. These consultations produced interesting creative results. They will be used as necessary.

The information and consultation meetings held by members of the central party authorities also discussed the organizational and substantive issues of today's plenum. These party consultations, which took several months, had a significant impact on the final shape of this plenum.

The collected materials have proved to be very helpful because they give us a distinct picture of the situation and of the main lines of its development in the country and in the party. They illustrate the most important fronts of our political struggle and the most urgent expectations of the people and formulate proposals for various activities and decisions.

At the same time this work has made us aware of the fact, W. Jaruzelski continued, that the richness and the extensive range of the themes and problems of the materials require extremely serious treatment and for this reason they cannot be adequately dealt with by a single plenum.

Guided by this assessment, on 12 April of this year the Politburo adopted the programmatic and organizational assumptions for the 12th plenum as demonstrated by an appropriate communique.

The Politburo decided that in the present situation it is necessary for the 12th plenum to deal with the most important issues that should be solved as soon as possible, that is, with the issues related to the most immediate tasks. This will make it possible to create a base for the in-depth development of long-term ideological issues at the 13th plenum. We presented these issues to you in the paper dealing with the agenda and the outline of the theses to be included in the report to the 13th plenum. In this way we have unambiguously defined the lines of our further work and have helped to create the proper climate and conditions for the acceptance of the ideological-programmatic declaration "What We Fight For, Whither We Go."

This means that we are facing tasks that require enormous efforts, work, reflection, and study. The 12th and 13th plenums continue the achievements of the earlier plenums, especially the 7th and 9th plenums, and of the First All-Poland Ideological-Theoretical Conference. They will also be an important stage in implementing the ninth congress decisions. We must view them as mutually interdependent and as measures taken by our party in order to work out a vision of our country's development -- a vision which, drawing on the universal values of Marxism-Leninism, is based on the reality of Polish social life and provides motivation to serve our socialist fatherland.

These plenums should also be treated as important preparatory activities for the third national party conference and for adopting a long-term party program.

Comrades, let us be aware of the fact that in this way -- in line with the program and directives of the ninth congress -- we will work out in detail the party ideological-political strategy, which will be used in the years to come as an interpretation of our position and as a lodestar of practical activities.

The present plenum and the activities leading to the 13th plenum should become an important incentive to intensify the militancy of our party and its ideological and Marxist-Leninist unambiguity and identity. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we leave this plenum with a sense of strength that stems from the unity and cohesion of the party, with the expectation and calculation that our domestic and external enemies of socialism suffer another defeat, and that the party should be able to clearly reconfirm that it can effectively play its historic role.

W. Jaruzelski recalled that 4 months had elapsed since the 11th plenum held jointly by the PZPR and the ZSL. These 4 months were a period filled with intensive work by the entire party, including the Central Committee. All the members of the central authorities of our party took part in the accountability-programmatic campaign which lasted until last April.

Within that time we held two rounds of information and consulatation meetings to discuss current ideological problems and cadre policy. Central Committee problem commissions held 41 meetings. The intensive rate of the Central Committee's work after the 11th plenum is continuing.

The statutes make it compulsory for us to hold Central Committee plenums "as required, but at least every 3 months." It is worth recalling that in the 22 months since the ninth congress we have held 12 plenums, including this plenum, and that during the martial law period we have held 6 plenums, which means that we engaged in intensive work more than just once in 3 months. We have made joint preparations for the present 12th plenum and the coming 13th plenum. We have put much effort into them and spent a great deal of time on them. They should produce qualitatively good results, W. Jaruzelski said.

Comrades acquainted themselves yesterday with the materials prepared by the Central Committee commissions to clarify the circumstances, facts, and causes of the social conflicts in the history of the PPR. They also received the following materials:

in connection with the 12th plenum -- "Draft Theses on the Centennial of the Polish Workers Movement," "Information About Celebrations of the Centennial of the Polish Workers Movement," "The Draft Resolution on Propagating the Classics of Marxism-Leninism and the Achievements of Polish Revolutionary Marxist-Lininist Thought," and "Views and Observations of Central Committee Members and Alternate Members on Ideological Problems;"

in connection with the 13th plenum -- "Subjects and an Outline of the Theses Contained in the Report to the 13th Plenum," the draft ideological-programmatic declaration "What We Fight For and Whither We Go," and a set of materials determining the principles of party policy and the methods of the party's cadre activities.

In line with the earlier decisions, the members of the party's central authorities received a number of informative materials on the implementation of resolutions, the implementation of the 10th plenum resolutions and the resolutions of the 11th plenum held jointly by the PZPR and the ZSL, the work of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat between 20 October 1982 and 31 March 1983, and the implementation of the decisions made by the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat in 1982. The party press also published information on the implementation of the 10th and 11th plenum resolutions.

In conclusion, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the aforementioned materials prove that we are doing very intensive work, actively implementing the ninth congress resolutions, holding consultations on our plans and on all major projects, and continuing to supply information and to conscientously account for the execution of decisions and resolutions. This should be a permanent feature of our work.

Bejger Addresses Session

AU071418 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 83 p 4

["Extract" from speech by Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, at the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw on 31 May]

[Text] A detailed analysis of the sociopolitical situation in Gdansk Voivodship shows that we, too, have the two most defficult phases of overcoming the sociopolitical and economic crisis already behind us in our region.

It ought to be stressed that we overcame the first phase, the counterrevolutionary threat to the existence of our socialist state, mainly thanks to the firm involvement of the Polish People's Army and the Citizens' Militia, who appeared in defense of the class interests of the working people.

Not only party members appreciate this fact, but more and more nonparty people as well. They are admitting that the introduction of martial law stopped the antisocialist forces' preparations to assume authority just in time.

We have also performed the main tasks of the phase of renewal, which has made the suspension of martial law possible. This was possible thanks only to a consistent implementation of the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress, a line of battle and accord. It was possible thanks to a determined battle against the opponents of socialism and thanks to accord with those who desire socialist renewal in our country and who want to take part in overcoming the crisis. This has brought good results.

We are continuing the arduous process of overcoming the crisis in social consciousness. It is here that the destructive activities of the political opponent have caused the greatest harm. It is here that we have the greatest difficulties and the smallest achievements, especially as far as the intelligentsia circles in higher education are concerned.

The past phases of the current crisis have been a period when we regained the ideological unity and organizational cohesion of a range of voivodship party organizations, but this has also been a period when we thought deeply over the causes of the crisis -- the general causes and specifically the local causes.

What is most important, however, is consistency in putting into use the conclusions drawn from the past. An important role here has been played by the voivodship ideological conference and the accountability and electoral campaign in the party.

The political opponents often tried to mar our political soberness, our outlook on events today, and our common sense by their attempts to create yet more conflicts. However, we did not let them lead us into a blind alley. We have been sensitive and still are sensitive to any sign of destruction and to any attempt at demolishing constructive law and order.

All the time we have been and are still open to all those people who, although they have not always agreed with us and are not fully convinced as to the correctness of our program, desire accord in their joint work for People's Poland. This policy brings the expected results in our voivodship, just as it does all over the country. The number of people in the streets of Gdansk willing to take part in illegal demonstrations has decreased. This number has decreased so much that it is now a small group in a wider section of young people who do not deserve to be described as spokesmen of the workers' class either in their work or in their social attitude. They have been described as such by the Western mass media which are hostile to Poland. However, the ranks of the front of national accord have been growing, and they are growing more and more quickly.

Not all of the community and not all of the workers' class has fully understood the party program and placed its belief in the possibility of implementing it yet. This is illustrated by the passive attitude often displayed by many people toward the actions of political adventurists, the continuation of many people from the world of science and culture in so-called internal emigration, and finally by the fact that some of our initiatives do not always encounter understanding and active support immediately -- for example, the appeal to set up new trade unions.

I believe that the most important task facing the party right now is to regain the full confidence of those who see the future the way we do but who are still not with us.

The Gdansk party organization has already regained much of the strength it lost. We feel stronger and hardened by the political struggle. We are doing everything so that Gdansk is not only considered the place where the workers' protest against the distortions of socialism was born but as the place where a movement may develop which will overcome the tensions which give birth to crises.

Jaruzelski Closing Speech

AU070915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Concluding speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 31 May 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The 12th plenum has made a serious and realistic assessment of the situation. Its debates have been colored by ideological, political, and economic elements, which are in line with the Leninist principle of the unity of these three elements of party activity.

The plenum's assessment of the country's situation and of the state and activities of the party includes our achievements, which are considerable, and shortcomings and weaknesses. We arrive at such assessments on the basis of various observations and conclusions. The system of consultative meetings with Central Committee members and the work of the problem commissions are of crucial importancein this regard.

The party leadership and the Politburo attach great importance to the views and data produced by the meeting of party authorities, central aktivs, the Central Committee apparatus, and lecturers with primary party organizations, plant work forces, and various communities throughout the country. We take advantage of the signals included in numerous letters, complaints, motions, and interventions from citizens. We continue to expand and to use with increasing effectiveness the system of public opinion polls, which are an important source of information and enable us to check whether the Central Committee resolutions have been implemented.

Above all, such things as smoothing over the situation and trumpeting our successes before they materialize have cost us a great deal in the past. However, a tendency to underestimate achievements, black pessimism, and defeatism are just as harmful. Neither triumphal attitudes, nor self-complacency, nor panic-mongering, nor sterile pessimism serve the party.

We have not come to this plenum empty-handed. Enourmous tasks and hard work await us. However, the Poland of today is different from the Poland of 3,2 or even 1 years ago. The trend toward overcoming our crisis at all levels is gaining the upper hand.

Today the ninth party congress is more than a set of theses, it is advanced practical activities making progress. The ninth congress successfully defended the party's Marxist-Leninist character and mapped out the line of socialist renewal based on interdependence of the element of struggle and accord. The implementation of the congress resolutions was temporarily checked by couterrevolutionary pressures and adversaries of socialism. Brutally attacked, internally weakened, and pushed away from its social background, the party was unable to regain the initiative. Martial law changed the situation radically. Our own decision and our own forces helped prevent the tragedy and disgrace of fratricidal conflict.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of the ninth congress line, 1982 became the first stage in the process of national revival. It also reaffirmed that in our present march we will not take a step back either to the ills prevailing before August 1980 or to the anarchy prevailing before December 1981.

Five months have passed since the suspension of martial law. Positive processes have been the main mark of these months. This assessment in the Politburo report has been supported and reinforced in the spirit of party unity by the comrades who have spoken here from the floor. On this basis we have adopted a resolution and laid down tasks for the coming period.

In the past 3 years our party and social thinking, which was enmeshed in the drams of the crisis events, was focused mainly on the past and the present. It is, therefore, natural that thinking about the long-term prospects of Poland's socialist development has weakened. It is natural that the motivations involved in such thinking have weakened. We must stimulate these motivations and turn social imagination toward the future. This is an extremely important line of the party's influence.

The most dramatic things are behind us, the most difficult ones are ahead of us. Much effort and time is still needed to achieve full normalization, however, it is necessary even now to work in such a way as to ensure that the processes of national rebirth are marked with increasing force by the lines and premises of the country's further socialist development, which is free from distortions and deformations, which is socially effective, and which is based on the reformed system of state and economic management and on the regenerated and reinforced potential of the working people's socialist consciousness and civic militancy.

One of the more important party tasks is to comprehensively clarify the conclusions for Poland stemming from the growing threats of the international situation. Many causes are responsible for the fact that the just notes of optimism regarding the issue of detente in the seventies did not go hand in hand with sensitivity to the processes that indicated a turn toward tension and cold war and that strengthened the positions of extreme conservatism obsessed with fanatical anti-communism.

The policy pursued by reaction and imperialism is not guided by friendly feelings. It is based on cold calculations. Those who have committed the sin of naively assuming that Poland is the center of the world and have believed that imperialism is guided by friendly feelings have always had to pay the supreme price for their mistake. History has supplied many proofs of this. The policy toward Poland and toward Polish events pursued by Western reactionaries is dominated by obvious class motives. It is in the interest of imperialism, especially American imperialism, to prolong the Polish crisis and to create in our country shocks that can be used as material for a cold war antisocialist crusade. This is, therefore, a dirty economic, political, and psychological war waged against Poland's vital interests. How pitiful in this concert is, among others, the voice of the authorities of a certain Western country that want to use the protests in Polish affairs as a screen for its own dangerous events and troubles.

We have proved that we would not yield to threats or pressure. The West must remember this once and for all. At the same time, we have never given up the readiness to promote normalization of relations -- based on equality and serving peace -- with any state that shows a similar willingness. Seeing that there is no occasion to use Poland as a chip in the cold war game, we are preparing ourselves to gradually reactivate Polish militancy within the coordinated activities of the socialist states and to promote the initiatives and actions that form the rich traditions of Polish foreign policy since 1945.

We support the Soviet initiatives which have countered the U.S. armament craze with balanced proposals consistent with the principle of equal security. We are fully at one with our allies in taking such defensive steps as will be required by the situation imposed by the militaristic extremists. We are not acting alone. The USSR and the states of the socialist community approach our problems and difficulties with friendliness and understanding.

We maintain close relations with the fraternal CPSU. There is evidence of its trust and of the fact that it experiences together with us our difficulties and helps us in need.

We have had many contacts, meetings, talks, and useful exchanges of experience recently. A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat has just ended its visit in the USSR. A delegation of Soviet economic functionaries is coming to Poland in the next few days to expand our cooperation and to study the achievements of our economic reform.

Poland's place in Europe and in the world is unambiguous and permanent. We are a socialist state, which is implementing its political, economic, and defense aims within the allied unity of the Warsaw Pact and within the partnerlike cooperation in CEMA. Our party was, is, and will be the chief guarantor of the inviolability of this historic choice. No one can do this duty for us. Our party combines its responsibility for implementing the interests of the workers class and the Polish people and for the sovereign and secure existence of our socialist fatherland with its responsibility for the universally understood cause of socialism and peace. This is in fact the same responsibility.

Comrades, the present achievements in stability are only the first stage of our difficult and toilsome road. The question of the time and costs of fully overcoming our crisis is still unsettled. We are seeking to reduce this time and to curb these costs. We need realism, sober appraisals, consistency, and patience. Our march forward is consistent and resolute. We think before we act and we calculate our costs and effects. The thing to do is to hurry wisely.

When our adversaries were attacking us they kept asserting that the crisis was total and comprehensive and kept promoting a paralyzing propaganda of defeat. This was because they wanted to completely discredit the party and socialism. When their plans were crossed they changed the line of their propaganda. They are now saying that the crisis was not as profound as the party asserted. They claim that it was only after 13 December 1981 that the crisis became a big crisis. They hate that date because the fact that it was we who settled the issue of defending socialism deprived them of the argument that we were allegedly not independent and sovereign in our actions. It is precisely our adversaries who execute foreign instructions and who collaborate with the forces who would like to turn Poland into an instrument in the global showdown with socialism.

We do not disclaim responsibility for the causes of the crisis that were connected with the errors of the policy pursued before August 1980. Today we have adopted an important document, which is an evaluation of the causes of the crisis and which clearly attests to the profound political honesty of our party. As you can see, we are not evasive. At the same time, no one and nothing is able to relieve the counterrevolutionary extremists of responsibility for the violent aggravation and intensification of the crisis, for anarchist and syndicalist adventurism, and for ruining the structures of the state and the economy at a time when the policy of the party, the power apparatus, and, primarily, the ninth congress program created conditions for accord and premises for salutary processes.

Our adversary continues to refuse to leave the field voluntarily and wants to stay and prolong the existence of the opposition groups organized in a Mafia fashion, hoping that he will become permanently anchored to our political life.

These plans are foolish. The balance of forces is now different. When we reject the inflated propaganda made in the antisocialist propaganda centers there remains a picture of the activities that are still wearisome and full of hatred, but whose range and significance are being reduced all the time. This means that the main thrust of our offensive is correct. We will wage this offensive to the end -- to the moment when the political adventurists are completely isolated from society.

At the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth Congress we asked our adversaries: "Whose instrument do you want to be? Whom do you want to serve?" Unfortunately, their activity is not the first example in our history of the passion and private interests that serve alien interests. In order to effectively combat our adversary we must unmask him. We have done very little so far to lay bare the shallowness of the program of the opposition, the lack of positive solutions on its part, and the fantasy of its political and economic slogans. We have done too little to prove that the extremists have been alienated from the mainstream and logic of the process of Polish history and that their waving our national flag denies patriotism and caricatures it.

The effectiveness of the struggle against the antisocialist forces depends mainly on the correctness of the policy pursued by the party and the socialist state and on the facts that win us public support. Well chosen, convincing words are of great importance, but it is above all deeds and tangible and verifiable facts that count.

We are a party of unceasing concern for an independent and sovereign socialist state of Poland. This state is the most important and valuable result of the struggles waged by generations for national and social liberation. We are a party to intensive efforts to sort out, strengthen, and improve our statehood and to develop it in line with mature social needs. The leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the state amounts primarily to the service so conceived.

The socialist state is the most extensive organization of our people and the main platform on which to implement our national interests. It is also a state of workers hegemony, which asserts itself through the worker-peasant alliance and through the rights and duties of all citizens. The party stands guard over the priority of workers interests and has the understanding of the needs of the allied peasant class and other working sections and groups.

Our constant target is a strong, legalistic state, which draws its strength from the authenticity of the various forms of socialist democracy and which -- thanks to its strength, efficiency, and authority -- is able to implement and develop this democracy and safeguard it against a return of anarchy.

But the state is not a target in itself. It is an expression of the aspirations and role of the working people. It is expected to serve its society, ensure its interests, and increase its achievements. Together with citizens it is expected to pass and execute both the just laws and the duties that must be fulfilled if Poland is to develop. It has to do this precisely together with citizens -- that is, with the support of their genuine, real, and militant activities. We must develop and strengthen such forms and methods of activities that would make the working people and the workers class fully identify themselves with the state and that would make the term democracy amount to shared responsibility, sponsorship, and economic management, which is so important for civic awareness and which stimulates civic dynamics to such a degree.

We have every expectation that the present bill on people's councils and territorial self-government, whose formulation has reached the final stage, will be an important step along this road and that party members will constitute the most effective guarantee and bulwark of implementing the democratic, socialist tasks.

The fact that for years our people have been indoctrinated to believe that the power apparatus is omnipotent and have been convinced that everything depends on it -- the power apparatus gives and distributes things and provides all blessings -- has now turned against us. Whatever is bad, whatever is in short supply, whatever cannot be settled, and whatever cannot be solved is attributed to the power apparatus and to its ill will and inability. Strengthening the processes of socialist democracy and expanding the platforms of shared government and civic responsibility is an educational process which helps foster the correct understanding of the relations between the power apparatus and the citizen -- relations worthy of the socialist state.

The Party Defends Workers Interests

The attitude toward the workers class is and must be the basic criterion of the state's socialist nature. The workers party should observe this principle consistently. The workers party defends the workers interests and expresses and protects their ideas. It sees that the workers class maintains its position and participates in public life. We have been able to achieve a great deal in this regard in recent times, but there is still a great deal for us to achieve. We must continue to learn how to listen, understand, and correctly evaluate the voice of workers. We must be able to tell demagogy, which quite often appears on the peripheries of our life, from what is just and consistent with workers real interests.

The national conference of workers aktivs was an important and very useful indicator of our party's ties with the workers class and an example of how to search for ways of better understanding. We considered the rich yields of this conference in all seriousness. All voices were carefully heard and translated into the necessary programs and schedules, for which we continue to account. The discussion, and clarification, and answering of problems and proposals submitted during that conference are still going on. We will continue this activity.

Recently I have received a number of letters from plant work forces which propose that the conferences of the workers aktivs should become a permanent feature of our political life. I think we should accept this proposal. At the same time it should be stressed that crucial progress has been made in strengthening our ties with the workers class and the working people. The meetings and direct contacts of the representatives of the party leadership, the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the voivodship bodies with workers, including closer relations with over 200 of the largest production plants, as well as many other examples and experiences clearly confirm this line of our activity. The solicitude for and protection of the living conditions of the workers class are an extremely important issue. The living conditions of a large part of our workers are as hard as all our people. Nevertheless, we are making efforts to relax these hardships by, among other things, creating various supply facilities, especially in large plants, and by gradually providing wage improvements. I want to stress that -- ignoring various unhealthy profits of private enterprises -- it is the workers who constitute the largest ratio among the citizens who earn over Z20,000, Z25,000, or even Z30,000. I know that only certain groups of workers are in this category -- those doing the most difficult jobs in the most difficult sectors -- but this is the first important step toward safeguarding and improving workers' living conditions. I am convinced that we should continue along this road.

Apartments are an especially important and difficult problem. You have spoken about it here. We will make new efforts in this regard, but it seems to me that the method that should help us make better progress is to commit production plants to building some of the new apartments. The initiative and militancy of party organizations and trade unions are greatly desirable in this regard. This is also one of the ways they can build up their positions and authority.

We will continue to fight against the neobourgeois profiteering elements, taking a more stringent action against them, especially by exacting legal and fiscal enactments in their cases. At the same time, we will protect honest farmers and artisans. We continue to confirm the special role of the workers class in the socialist state through increasing activities and facts. We will work out new solutions along these lines. I expect that the 13th plenum of the Central Committee will also prepare new motions and proposals in this regard.

Comrades, we regard the idea of accord among the patriotic forces of the nation as the development and intensification of the principle that was the basis of the program of the Polish Workers Party and that was of fundamental importance for the birth and development of People's Poland. In particular, this principle made it possible to set up the Polish Committee for National Liberation and to proclaim the July Manifesto. The implementation of this principle has helped reconstruct the roads and bridges for millions and millions of Poles to cross over to the people's power apparatus -- the worker-peasant power apparatus. This has exerted an enormous influence on the process of rallying our forces to rebuild the country, to overcome the deep ideological and political divisions, and to struggle against the reactionary underground, which was becoming increasingly more isolated from society.

The recalling of these historical processes by which socialist Poland came into being is not only an expression of the proper respect for the builders of its foundations. This reflection on history is the source of the basic premises of our role and responsibility in promoting and implementing the idea of national accord.

Of course, we reckon with and take into consideration the real differences in the approach to many problems of the country. However, this has and must have nothing in common with so-called political pluralism, a term which has become especially fashionable in our country in the past few years. This poses close associations with bourgeois democracy and the capitalist system. In our conditions such pluralism would have to mean that an opening has been made for the antisystem forces wanting to push the country back to the outlived forms of government and to the disputes that were settled long ago.

The party is seeking to expand the platform of cooperation of all patriotic social forces. The issue is not that all of us should speak with the same voice. The point is that we should have the same aim and that every voice charged with civic responsibility should reveal sincere concern for the country's true welfare. This is the gist of the crux and philosophy of accord.

We have various communities in Poland which combine, say, Christian or Catholic motives for activity with patriotism and the acceptance of the fundamental principles of our system. There are streams of people who relegate the issues of the system to the background, but who are patriotically committed in favor of Poland as it exists and of its alliances because of the threat of war or German aspirations for revenge and aggrandizement. Many people who are highly sensitive to the idea of the state are especially concerned for Polish statehood as such. There are also people whose attitudes are determined by attachment to the idea of cooperativeness, sociability, and collectivism. There are communities whose commitment in the service for the country is dictated by their interest in scientific and technological progress and by their solicitude for Poland's place in the present progress of civilization. There are also those who regard as their main concern the task of increasing the achievements of the Polish way of life, conceived primarily as a collection of cultural values. This is a random range of potential participants in national accord on the basis of the constitutional reality of the PPR.

Their common denominator is the real Poland situated between the Bug and Oder and one that is in need and is being threatened by lagging still further, that is, by degradation. This is an extremely strong argument in favor of action and professional and social militancy by every true patriot.

We must carefully study the views that differ from ours but that are characterized by a sense of responsibility for Poland. We must draw conclusions from these views. We have enough real adversaries who are passionate and stubborn. This is why we do not want to regard as adversaries those who are not adversaries in fact. Let us learn from Lenin how he won for revolutionary Russia alienated people and those who were strangers to the idea of revolution.

Comrades, allow me to say this. At the beginning of the sixties, Maria Dabrowska expressed her fears in connection with the growing dangers to the natural environment. Some circles regarded her statement as a typical expression of opposition and read into it a desire to oppose the country's social industrialization. Within 5 years of her statement those who had argued against Dabrowska began to raise alarm for the same reasons. Some years later Professor Tadeusz Kotarbinski warned about a coming book crisis. His warnings were also received with aversion as a typical manifestation of opposition and as criticism of scientific and cultural policy. Years later the crisis in publishing became a bitter reality.

We will leave no room in Poland for hostile forces and hostile activities. We will not legalize the opposition against our system but we will be open to constructive criticism -- to criticism that is on the side of socialism, that is friendly, and that is, therefore, sensitive to errors. Every potentially creative human being is an asset in our national and social achievements. The ringleaders of the opposition have had considerable achievements in destroying the lives of people and in leading the people who are the height of their powers, who are educated, and who are not infrequently talented, into the blind alleys of wrecking activities or inactivity. Living men and women, including many young men and women whose tender careers may be wrecked, are the stake in our struggle against the adversary. Every creative mind, sensitive conscience, and pair of hands not committed to useful work and militant activities constitute a loss for Poland. Every man and woman regained and gained for Poland is an asset. This reasoning is the basis of our concept of national consolidation, which possesses clearly defined foundations and intransgressible limits. These foundations are the recognition of our system, including the principles of public property, the primacy of the workers' interests and of the leading role of the party, and the acceptance of our alliances and other permanent achievements of Polish defense and foreign policy. These limits are the line that separates the criticism inspired by patriotism from sterile negation, the freedom of convictions from trouble-making, anarchy, and hostility, and the exercise of civic rights from abusing them for destructive purposes. We will spare no effort to win over people, but not at any price. We will not abandon the principles of socialism and the overriding interests of socialist Poland.

Relations With Church Are a Permanent Achievement of People's State

Comrades, the Politburo report discussed extensively our interpretation of state-church relations. At a party forum we should also discuss the issues of world outlooks and the party's attitude toward this area of ideology. However, we will not expatiate on this subject today because it will no doubt be suitably treated at the 13th ideological plenum of the Central Committee. However, today we should stress once again that we are building socialism in a country with a millennium of Christian traditions, which are strongly involved in the history of our people and state, and with deeply rooted and widely spread religious beliefs.

One of the tenets of People's Poland is the principle of the separation of church and state, of the freedom of conscience, and of the tolerance of outlooks. Socialism, which is a system based on the ideology and philosophy of dialectic and historic materialism and which is being implemented under the leadership of a party that professes a scientific world outlook, is confronted with a complicated problem of the constructive development of relations between the lay state and its leading lay force, on the one hand, and the broad masses of believing people and the church, which is to meet these people's religious needs, on the other. The development of these relations must be constructive from the viewpoint of national interests. At the initial stage of people's rule many of the difficulties in this connection resulted from the fact that the church was traditionally involved on the side of the previous, the old, system. However, the basic contradictions in this connection were gradually overcome during the process of consolidating people's power and building the foundations of socialism. It goes without saying that there was nothing idyllic about this process.

All in all, state-church relations have developed generally correctly, which is a permanent achievement of our people's state. The events of the 3 crisis years have subjected these relations to a difficult test. As in other areas, in this area, too, contradictory trends have asserted themselves. On the one hand, most priests have displayed a realistic attitude and have declared themselves for the idea of accord. On the other hand, some priests have actively participated in the actions of the political opposition. Trends have appeared toward clericalism in public life, toward exerting pressures against the state which were in conflict with the principles of the Constitution, and toward participating in the activities that violated the public peace. It should be stressed that as time goes by the first trend, the constructive one, is beginning to take the upper hand over the second trend. It is our wish that the first trend should increase and become permanent. If this does not happen, there will be a very bad situation.

We do not want to monopolize noble moral slogans, but we should realize that it was the workers movement and socialism that had rendered enormous pioneering services in paving the road to the revolutionary changes that make it possible to eliminate exploitation, to provide equal opportunities for all, and , above all, to ensure just and morally worthy principles of social life.

We declare once again that there is a broad plane on which basically different Marxist and Christian philosophical motives will not be an obstacle for the common aspiration to shape proper moral attitudes; propagate the virtues of intensive labor, honesty, and the permanence of the family; counteract social pathology; and distribute aid to those who need it. These issues are of national significance and we appreciate every contribution made by the church to solving them.

There are also superior political reasons connected with the defense of peace, with Poland's position, and with the integrity of its territory and frontiers. The church, which makes an important contribution to the process of uniting the regained territories with their mother country, has a wide and socially fruitful field of activity in this sphere. This is the background and these are our intentions in the face of the important event which Pope John Paul II's second visit to Poland is going to be.

We are living through a difficult time, full of question marks. The party, the state authorities, and -- no doubt -- the Episcopate and the Vatican, are all aware of this. An awareness of this situation and a will to improve it should become decisive factors in the success of the pope's visit to Poland and therefore, of the further development of church-state relations. We expect that the historical balance sheet of these June days will be dominated by advantages for the nation and state, for our homeland, and for the cause of peace.

Comrades, the party has been taking and is still taking today a great test in fulfilling its leadership role under such difficult historical conditions. Its strength and activeness are being reconstructed, but this is a complex process. We do not expect the party to receive an avalanche of candidate members, and we are right not to expect this. Today the reason for joining the party ranks is to gain not more privileges but greater duties. That is the way we must formulate our demands to those who wish to share party responsibilities.

A Party Member Is a Warrior for the Socialist Fatherland

The party is not revolutionary because it has staged a revolution but because its ideas and program are revolutionary, because it is changing reality to suit the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideals, and because it is, quite simply, fighting. It is not easy to be a party member and remain in the front line today. Being a party member today means being a warrior, a soldier of socialist Poland.

I wish to convey my particular respect and appreciation of those comrades, Central Committee members, who are active in this front line. I mean above all the workers and peasants whom nothing weakens and who are protected only by their own authority and personal honesty. They have gone through a very difficult time and have not been lost. They have fought for the party and today they serve it unchangingly.

Cadre policy and the party's role in pursuing this policy are exceedingly important questions. We will discuss them in depth at the 13th plenum but it should be stressed today that this must be a just policy that will be understandable for people, will gain public approval, and, above all, will conform to the fundamental principle of the right man at the right place. It is essential for the party to comprehend and implement this responsibility so that the state and economic administration might be strengthened and so that the party may combat everything that is evil inside factories and offices and makes life difficult for citizens.

I recommend very much that the ethics code for employees in state administration which is now the subject of social discussion should become one of the tools used by party cells, organizations, and aktivs to make those people who have been entrusted with the task of leading others in the socialist state observe principles, maintain a high degree of honor, and display correct attitudes.

The PZPR statute adopted at the ninth congress makes it compulsory to consistently implement internal party democracy. It is essential to observe and implement this statute so as to prevent a repetition of the situation where the party permits its leadership to lose contact with the masses and pursue a policy that is incompatible with the interests of the party and the nation.

Using criticism and self-criticism as a normal and sensation-free method of action is one of the most important conditions of socialist renewal. Bad things have occurred in the party and, therefore, in the country whenever there was a departure from this principle. Mistakes started piling up. The party began to break away from the workers' class. This is a complicated matter, because a person is generally reluctant to admit to mistakes and does not like being criticized. This is a human reaction. But no one has the right to be careless, neither the Politburo, nor the first secretary of the Central Committee.

We, as a party, have historical interests, but that does not mean that we are and always will be right on each issue. We do make mistakes. Only a person who does nothing makes no mistakes. And we are active under conditions when making forecasts is exceptionally difficult. For example, the complicated problem of early retirement has emerged. We have examined the roots of the problem in depth and have solved it. Comprehensive material has been distributed to comrades. Reports on excessive payments made during the final quarter will also be published. Therefore, we are revealing causes and indicating responsibility to the very end, and honestly too. Let me give another example. When we submitted the draft law on higher education to the Sejm, we were guided by the hope that the good will and confidence shown toward the academic community would be properly appreciated and would turn out to be a factor bringing this community nearer to us. Our intetnions were good, but the result is unfortunately turning out to be not fully satisfactory.

One can mention a range of other weaknesses. But these weaknesses are not dominate in our lives. For in this difficult period of time, so full of obstacles, we have quite simply succeeded in accomplishing an astonishing amount. But just because we see that normalization is in progress we must not allow ourselves to feel good all of a sudden and regard ourselves as clever, with the result that we become careless. This is exactly the kind of situation which has given birth to crises in the past. We used to be characterized by an ability to fall from one extreme into another. We must put an end to this. We not only have the possibility but also the duty to examine all past experiences. If we did not draw the right conclusions from these experiences and if we possessed short memories, we would not be worth much.

The party is reorienting and strengthening itself, and is seeking new initiatives. The accountability and programmatic campaign has been a review of its strength. The progress achieved is visible, but this progress is inadequate in relation to the tasks facing us. For example, primary party organizations, especially small ones, have not been made active everywhere. Many of these organizations are passive and do not exert any influence on their social circles and surroundings. Party organizations have not been fully set in motion in many schools, colleges, and cultural institutions. Often, too, energetic organizations with effective activity and passive organizations deprived of any influence on the situation exist side by side. Therefore it is not conditions which decide on matters but people.

Various results obtained in similar situations show that it is already possible to restore the party's full strength and activity more quickly. In order to make use of the possibilities we must place emphasis on direct action inside primary party organizations.

One cannot lead without being in front. One can only fulfill a leadership role, if one is indeed a vanguard in the sense of all those ideological-political, professional, and moral values which the entire party, all its organizations, and all its members should represent in work places and among the workers' class. For the basic argument is practice, what one sees happening around one. It is facts that count. We suffer the greatest amount of harm at times when bad things happen befor the eyes of nonparty people, when we display helplessness or incompetence and when we tolerate waste, arrogance, and other negative phenomena. A consistent and bold party battle against evil, a battle for widely-conceived socialist morality and justice, is the main factor in strengthening its position.

The PZPR is not divided into a "left," and "right," or "center." The whole of the party is in the left. It must watch over its authentic leftwing nature. In this direction it must influence society and society's consciousness. It must influence the state and the economy.

The crises which have troubled People's Poland shared the common characteristic of a breakaway from the masses and from the workers' class. It is the party's key task to restore these links and make sure that most workers and working people who are not in the party are with us. The party's real strength should be measured according to its ties with the masses. The effectiveness of the party's activity should be judged by the degree to which the party is capable of making the masses follow it.

We have more and more possibilities for such activity within the framework of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the trade unions, the self-management bodies, and social organizations. In a word, we must be everywhere and we must be energetic and effective. People must feel that they need the party, that it is always with them, and that it is a shield in the battle against evil. I repeat, every setback in a just cause is a setback for the party.

Exemplary work and actively combating negative phenomena should be accepted as the basic criteria for leadership. It is necessary to make party members feel responsible for production, savings in materials, and correct use of work time and discipline, and especially for work quality.

It is a bad party member who produces unsalable goods. We should give a wide meaning to the word unsalable; it means not only shoddy boots but useless equipment, bad scientific work, and cultural chaos. In production departments and workers' teams, party members should create energetic groups of people who should commence activity for the sake of improving the economy.

The basic method of overcoming the passiveness of some party members is to widen their participation in the decision-making processes and in planning party work. Involving party members in these processes encourages their initiative and deepens their knowledge and understanding of party goals.

The period of confusion has left various kinds of demagogy behind. It has also left behind a susceptibility to primitive populistic slogans, to rightist muddle-headedness, a meandering of thoughts, opportunistic dismemberment, and hurrah-leftist catchwords. There is a well-know saying: "You do not throw punches after a fight." Yet there are people who do this, and not only out of ideological motives. Of course, there are many deeply ideologically spirited people who have lived through the most difficult moments and have the moral right to present matters sharply. But look how many different kinds of other people are supposed to be going with them "in the second carriage": adherents of old political manners and of outdated methods of administration, people who are incapable of working according to the new style, bureaucrats, and coxcombs. We have to know how to separate those who are really guided by ideological thoughts, who resent evil, and who want the best for the party from those who are quite simply trying to attach themselves to the previous group, who have not accomplished any special achievements, and do not present any shining example of work in their sectors of professional or party work.

That is why it is not only doctrine but life itself that commands us to wage a battle on two fronts. A serious danger is one that is not fought against and one which suits the demagogic slogans of our opponents. The most serious danger of all is the one which deteriorates into factional activity. We shall not tolerate such activity in any form.

The Economy Is a Battle Front of Great Political Significance

May it please the comrades, the economic situation is still difficult.

Things are bad because the situation is hard, but at the same time things are good because there is progress. We have to appreciate the significance of this progress and bear in mind the conditions under which this progress started, what our starting point was, and how sanctions hit us. Can anyone deny that when the opponent applied such brutal sanctions against Poland, he was counting on us falling to our knees and collapsing? This was forecast every day and every month. Besides, there were logical prerequisites for this occurring. The capitalists know how to calculate. Therefore, the fact that we did not collapse and that we are moving forward despite all the weaknesses and burdens is our great national and party achievement.

I am not saying this to cheer you up or play down the difficulties. It is exceptionally painful for the workers' party that working people are leading difficult lives. We are saying this openly. We are not promising any fast improvement and bandying about empty promises. It should slowly but surely become better. But there will not be and there cannot be any economic "Blitzkrieg" -- no lightning victory. If someone believes such a thing is possible, he is either naive or a charlatan for some unknown reason.

No leadership and no Central Committee has had such a start and such a starting situation as we have. We had to take and carry on our shoulders nothing but unpopular and difficult matters and decisions. But our strength lies in a clearly-mapped course and in the consistency with which we follow it. Keeping one's word and confirming one's credibility are the foundations on which we will rebuild our confidence and then our support.

The first results in the economy have already materialized. We are certain that more of them will follow. If our economy were not socialist, it would never have emerged to last through such a profound breakdown and such great troubles. Today the battle for the standing of the party, for the consolidation of the state, and for the progress of normalization requires the determined concentration of our forces on economic tasks. This is a battle front of great political significance. A constant tangible improvement in the economic situation, even if it is slow, is a fundamental condition necessary to rebuild confidence in the party and in people's authority. The opponents know this very well, that is why they are placing obstacles in our path. The great friendly help given us, above all by our Soviet friends, supports our efforts and helps ease the difficulties. But only the Poles themselves can decide about emerging from the crisis.

The economic reform which we are implementing is an exceedingly complicated process. It is a specific form of decentralization because it rejects the misleading temptation to return to bureaucratic methods and control thousands of matters from one place. But decentralization is accompanied by the threat of particularism. This threat must be counteracted through a firm adhernece to the implementation of pre-planned national goals within the framework of independence. This is one of the chief tasks facing party authorities and organizations in the national economy.

We are making the principles of social justice an important criterion for reform. We create a strict connection between this reform and the entire structure of social and economic conditions and with the forces and resources which are slowly healing the economy. Two dangers exist: The first danger exists in the excessive tendency to create differences in incomes and in the creation of preferences which go against the class principles of our policy, and in the use of privileges and benefits. These tendencies were some of the real causes of the current crisis and we must not forget this. On the other hand, there is a trend toward so-called levelling-out, best expressed by the slogan: We all have the same stomachs.

The principle, "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work" is one of the cardinal principles of the socialist system. While fighting the differentiation which is unjustified and excessive, we must guard the differentiation which is justified and which encourages genuine effort. Anyone who puts in above-average effort in his work and gives of himself more than others do should be aware that this is morally, prestigiously, and materially worthwhile.

The party considers it its duty to spread the burden of the crisis justly and to take care of the interests of the workers and the work forces as a whole. We are taking well-known steps in this direction. I wish to recall in this context the subject of employment, and, in particular, I wish to remind the comrades that very soon, 400,000 graduates from various types of schools will enter active socioeconomic life. It is the great duty of our party to receive, employ, and train these young people adequately and show them the fundamental goals of life.

It is essential to maintain the high temperature which the National Council of Workers' Aktivs has caused and it is essential to step up the offensive which we have commenced concerning the anti-inflation and savings programs. We must not relax even for a moment in these activities. This is a chance for all party organizations and for the entire party. It clearly shows us what can be done in order to improve things and in order to overcome the difficulties more quickly. The results of this activity will be proof of tha party's suppleness and of its real authority, which results from social reality.

Comrades, examining the tasks connected with the current situation during the 12th plenum is paving the way to discussing long-term ideological tasks during the next plenum. But this way is being paved, above all, by our work, what we do in the meantime, and how we overcome the difficult period before us.

We must do our utmost to appear at the 13th plenum with the greatest possible list of achievements. I sincerely thank you on behalf of the Politburo for your work, for your attitudes, for what this intensively-working Central Committee has done today and will do tomorrow in order to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist profile of our party, socialist renewal, and the strength of socialist Poland.

Problem Commissions' Membership Changes

AU071227 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jun 83 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Changes in the Composition of the Central Committee Problem Commissions Made at the 31 May 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw"]

[Text] Ideological Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Ryszard Brodowicz, Central Committee member and fitter in the Polmatex-Wifama textile machinery combine in Lodz; Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Bogdan Jachacz, head of the Central Committee Department for Press, Radio, and Television; Antoni Kwiatkowski, Centtal Committee member and deputy commander of the Main School of Fire Fighting Services; Leszek Ogiella, Central Committee alternate member and assistant professor at Silesian University; Gizela Pawlowska, Central Committee member and doctor of medicine in Raciborz; Witold Skrabalak, head of the Ksiazka i Wiedza Publishing House; Tadeusz Szacillo, deputy chief of the Main Political Adminstration of the Polish Armed Forces; Jerzy Wilk, first secretary of the Legnica Voivodship Committee.

The following comrades were recalled: Zbigniew Abramowicz and Jerzy Kuberski.

Internal Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Zenon Draminski, Wladyslaw Kowal, and Jerzy Szukala, first secretaries of the voivodship committees in Torun, Zamosc, and Chelm, respectively.

Ecomonic Reform and Policy Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda; Stanislaw Kania, member of the State Council; Wlodzimierz Kolodziejak, first secretary of the Bialystok Voivodship Committee; Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy head of the Central Committee Economic Department; Stanislaw Kukuryka, minister of construction and construction materials industry; Jan Laskowski, first secretary of the Olsztyn Voivodship Committee; Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance; Janusz Obodowski, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission; Wojciech Pruss, under secretary of state of the Office of Price Affairs; Jerzy Wezniak; government plenipotentiary for the austerity program and minister of the Office of Materials Management; Jozef Zajchowski, head of the team of advisors to the Council of Ministers.

The following comrades were recalled: Tadeusz Fiszbach and Edward Skrzypczak.

Education and Science Commission -- Comrade Kazimiera Przeworczyk, Central Committee alternate member and a teacher in Bytom, was appointed.

Culture Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Andrzej Hoffmann, Central Committee member and physician in Znin, Bydgoszcz Voivodship; Wanda Zaskula, Central Committee alternate member and employee of the telecommunications office in Katowice; Zofia Makowska, Central Committee member and secondary school teacher in Warsaw; Jerzy Maniawski, Central Committee member and first secretary of the plant committee in the nitrogen plant in Wroclawek; Witold Nawrocki, head of the Central Committee Cultural Department; Tadeusz Pisarski, Central Committee member and professor of the medical academy in Poznan; Tadeusz Sawic, secretary of the National Council for Culture; Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon.

Comrade Andrzej Kurz was recalled.

Social Policy Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Stanislawa Borkowska, professor at Lodz University; Janusz Ciesielski, Central Committee member and first secretary of the plant committee of the Transbud plant in Warsaw; Jan Cwintal, deputy head of the Central Committee Social and Vocational Department; Lucyna Frackiewicz, professor at Silesian University; Wladyslaw Grzejszczak, personnel office in the Ursus mechanical plant.

The following comrades were recalled: Janusz Brych, Julian Kropnicki, Wladyslaw Kruk, Stanislaw Kukuryka, and Kazimiera Przeworczyk.

Elected and Self-Governing Bodies Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Bogdan Augustyn, chairman of the Spolem Consumers' Cooperatives Center, and Wojciech Sokolewicz, professor in the Institute of State and Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Youth Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Cezary Droszcz, chairman of the chief council of the Polish Student Association; Leszek Lesniak, chairman of the Main Administration of the Rural Youth Union, Leszek Miller, head of the Central Committee youth team; Tadeusz Rzepecki, chairman of the Youth Council of the Polish Armed Forces; Ryszard Wosinski, commander in chief of the Polish Scout Union.

Comrade Tadeusz Sawic was recalled.

Law and Order Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the Main Administration of the Polish Lawyers Association, and Franciszek Rusek, prosecutor general of the PPR.

International Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Zdzislaw Daniluk, Central Committee member and first secretary of the plant committee of the transportation equipment plant of the Polish aviation plant in Swidnik; Zygmunt Galecki, Central Committee member and deputy manager of the ZOZ [Labor Union Local] in Warsaw; Zbigniew Kamecki, Central Committee alternate member and professor of the Main School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw; Albert Kosowski, Central Committee member and printer in Warsaw; Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Tadeusz Walichnowski, Central Committee member and reactor of the Internal Affairs Academy; Andrzej Wietrzykowski, Central Committee alternate member and secretary of the Voivodship Committee in Torun; Jozef Woloch, Central Committee alternate member and lecturer of Wroclaw Polytechnic.

Comrade Wlodzimierz Natorf was recalled.

Suggestions and Complaints Commission -- Comrade Marian Kot, head of the Central Committee Office for Letters and Inspection, was appointed.

Comrade Zygmunt Oleniak was recalled.

Mining Commission -- Comrade Zdzislaw Gola, head of the mines in the Lublin coal basin, was appointed.

Comrades Stanislaw Jasinski and Andrzej Zabinski were recalled.

Women's Commission -- The following comrades were appointed: Jadwiga Biedrzycka, chairman of the Main Administration of the League of Polish Women, and Anna Loska, senior inspector in the Central Committee Social and Vocational Department.

X X X

The Central Committee confirmed the appointment of the following comrades to the presidiums of the problem commissions:

Ideological Commission -- Jozef Czyrek as chairman and Wladyslaw Loranc as secretary; Economic Reform and Policy Commission -- Manfred Gorywoda as deputy chairman and Henryk Wojtal as Presidium member; Agricultural Commission -- Stefan Zawodzinski as secretary; Culture Commission -- Waldemar Swirgon as deputy chairman and Witold Nawrocki as secretary; Social Policy Commission -- Zygmunt Galecki as deputy chairman and Jan Cwintal as secretary; Elected and Self-Governing Bodies Commission -- Jozef Gajewicz, Wojciech Jarecki, Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Ryszard Zima as Presidium members; Youth Commission -- Leszek Miller as secretary; International Commission -- Stefan Olszowski as chairman; Suggestions and Complaints Commission -- Marian Kot as secretary; Maritime Commission -- Stanislaw Bejger as chairman, Stanislaw Kalkus and Stanislaw Miskiewicz as deputy chairmen, Marian Otawa and Mieczyslaw Drazek as Presidium members, and Ryszard Huterski as secretary; Women's Commission -- Anna Loska as secretary.

PAP REPORT ON URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE 7 JUNE

LD071831 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 7 Jun 83

[By Olga Andrzejewska and Leszek Kubiak]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jun -- At a weekly press conference for newsmen accredited in Warsaw, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban did not exclude the possibility of a face-to-face meeting between General Jaruzelski and the pope which may take place on June 17. He also added that international (?issues) will [words indistinct] an important role in these talks. "Such is the intention of the Polish side," the spokesman said.

In this connection Minister Urban listed issues which Polish interlocutors would wish to touch upon, namely the issues connected with the wish "to survive at all," that is to remove the spectre of war, the question of the security of the Polish state within the present borders, and issues connected with arranging internal relations.

Jerzy Urban also replied to a number of questions.

As far as the investigation into Grzegorz Przemyk's death is concerned, Minister Urban said that ever more facts emerge on this issue. An inspection of the police station in Jezuicka Street was arranged which was attended by a plenipotentiary of the late Przemyk's mother, and a group of four experts was set up. Expert evidence and assessment of the medical treatment will be announced in the next few days. The late boy's mother has not reported for hearing (as of June 6).

In a reference to details of talks held by Archbishop Silvestrini in Warsaw, Minister Urban stated that he cannot disclose them, but he pointed out that the Polish side did not lay down any conditions concerning the Pope's visit. He also underscored that both sides place much hope in the results of the visit. Minister Urban admitted that there are differences in the assessment of the international situation. Nevertheless, both sides come out in favour of dialogue and broad international cooperation.

Asked whether Walesa will be able to move freely on June 23 when the Pope visits the country according to his own programme, Minister Urban said "Mr Walesa is free to move in general. He also has his occupational duties. He has applied for a vacation leave. Moreover, he has other formal duties: penal and penal-and-fiscal proceedings are under way and his obligations connected with these duties are sometimes interpreted in this room here in a way indicating that this freedom is limited. This does not seem true to me."

In reply to the question whether a compromise over reinstating the Polish Film Makers' Association (SFI) does not testify to the fact that similar issues may be solved in a different way than that of dissolving such unions, Jerzy Urban said the question about lessons stemming from the session of the SFI Presidium should be addressed to the authorities of those unions which have not adopted such a solution yet.

Minister Urban also confirmed, as -- he said -- he had already done before, that militia officers entered the rooms adjoining St Martin's Church but he has no evidence that they beat 6 persons.

Asked if constructive church-state relations will be preserved after the pope's visit to Poland, Minister Urban said the authorities hope that the present constructive relations not only will be preserved but will become still more constructive.

He added that these relations also depend on the course of the visit and on whether the visit is of a religious character only. He also voiced hope that the course of the visit will contribute to further progress in the process of stabilization in Poland.

Asked about the date of amnesty and lifting of martial law in Poland, Minister Urban stated that these topics are not included in talks between the church and the state. The authorities make assurances in these talks that martial law will not last longer than it is necessary. "The date of lifting martial law is getting closer rather than farther. After the pope's visit and after the assessment of its course, may more specific plans will arise."

In reply to the quesiton on what hampers the lifting of martial law to a greater extent: Is it public security reasons or economic factors, Jerzy Urban said there is a large system of interrelations. Economic problems and social problems related to them are more significant than security issues because progress in the latter field is great while economic progress still does not satisfy the needs.

Another question concerned the prospects for elevating the Warsaw-Vatican relations to a higher diplomatic level. The spokesman said that if it was possible to announce this, we would not wait for today's conference... both sides are interested in a further tightening of relations and perhaps a positive evolution in this direction would eventually lead to establishing the diplomatic relations at the embassy level. Jerzy Urban added that Poland's relations with the Vatican have a high rank already now because a team for permanent contacts with the Holy See works in Rome.

The government spokesman told foreign journalists that talks with commercial banks on the terms of Polish debt repayments were continuing. Last year two agreements were signed on the issue. The current talks aim at deferring the payments due this and next year. Jerzy Urban stressed that the Polish side was showing good will and was hoping the talks would have a positive ending. The question of debts guaranteed by Western governments looks different. The situation in this sphere has not changed -- the representatives of 16 Western governments do not want to open negotiations, although the Polish side has many a time voiced its readiness for talks.

DAILY WARNS AGAINST IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION

AU071419 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 83 p 5

[PAP commentary: "Cooperation Which Can Be Expensive"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the Polish crisis, Western centers of ideological subversion have been decisively more active. In particular, radio stations which broadcast in Polish have been trying and are still trying to use every event in our country to confirm the ideas of their power-givers about a lack of stability, a growth in social tension, and a clash of interests between the authorities and the Polish community.

Information on what is happening in the country reaches the West through various channels. Polish citizens on temporary tourism or business trips in the West give this information -- often unwittingly. A chance, lively conversation on the situation in Poland may be used for a collective analysis of the moods in the country and for forecasts. It may even be entirely transmitted by radio and television, or more frequently in suitably edited fragments.

However, this is only a fringe of the comprehensive activity behind the seeking of information. The basic feature of this activity is the availability of the services of "permanent employees," who systematically convey the "expected news."

The material received by those stations also sometimes forms the basis for commentaries by journalists and editorial staff, commentaries which paint a gloomy picture of the coming weeks and months in our country.

It is worth remembering all this. In particular, the permanent or part-time "employees" or "correspondents" of the subversive stations and other agencies should realize that the Polish penal code regards such activities unequivocally as criminal activities.

Anyone who enters into even a temporary agreement with a person working for a foreign organization for the purpose of harming the political interests of the PPR, the penal code says, is subject to deprivation of freedom ranging from 6 months to 5 years. The same sentence applies to a person who spreads false information likely to seriously harm the interests of the PPR, if he does this abroad or passes this information to a foreign center which is conducting activity against the political interests of the PPR.

TALKS BETWEEN ARTISTS UNION, AUTHORITIES STALL

AU071535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 1 Jun 83 p 2

[PAP report: "After Talks With the Presidium of the Main Administration of the Suspended Union of Polish Artists in the Plastic Arts"]

[Text] On 31 May, Karol Czejarek, director of the plastic arts department, gave a report to journalists at a press conference at the Ministry of Culture and Art on the progress and results of the talks held on 12, 20, and 27 May between representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Art, the Office of the City of Warsaw, and members of the Presidium of the Main Administration of the suspended Union of Polish Artists in the Plastic Arts. Representatives of the party's artistic community such as Wieslaw Garbolinski, Julian Palka, Edward Garol, and Stefan Koscielecki also took part in the talks.

The aim of the talks was to eliminate the reasons behind the suspension of the union and to create the conditions which are necessary for the resumption of the union's activities. The point was to ensure that the union's authorities would correctly prepare for a general congress of the union's delegates and would guarantee that after its reinstatement the union would operate on the legal principles of an association, in accordance with its statute and desist from antistate political activities.

The intention of the authorities was to obtain a resolution which the Main Administration of the Presidium had adopted and then to present it to the union's Main Administration for its approval.

Unfortunately, the talks did not bring any positive results.

During the last meeting, which was held on 27 May, there was a difference of opinion within the Presidium of the union's Main Administration. A motion was signed by four Presidium members asking the authorities to approve a meeting of the suspended union's Main Administration which was fixed for 3 June. This motion reads as follows:

"In acknowledging the decision made by the mayor of the city of Warsaw on 31 May 1983, the Presidium will submit the following issues to the Main Administration for discussion:

-- the adoption of a resolution which would guarantee that after its reinstatement, the union would operate on the legal principles of an association and in accordance with its union statute,

-- the acceptance of a working cooperation with the authorities in preparation for the union congress, since this would convince the authorities that the congress will take place in an atmosphere of peace and that there could be an objective and praiseworthy discussion based on congress documents which would not infringe upon the statutory norms of the union's activities...."

The majority of the Presidium's members, however, including Jerzy Puciata, its chairman, refused to adopt this motion. They do not want to acknowledge the decision made by the mayor of the city of Warsaw on 31 May endorsed by the decision of the minister of internal affairs which appeals to the union's authorities to respect the law and its own state and to refrain from activities of a political nature, as well as to engage itself, first and foremost, in matters which are important to the artistic community and its work.

Despite the fact that the talks were concluded due to the lack of progress, it was stressed at the press conference that if a positive new initiative is put forward by the Main Administration of the union's Presidium before 20 June then it will be possible for the Union of Polish Artists in the Plastic Arts to resume its activities.

CSSR DELEGATION HOLDS MEETINGS IN WARSAW

LD070649 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] A Federal Assembly delegation headed by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, arrived in Warsaw by air today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish Sejm. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa and by other representatives of the Sejm. In the morning, the Federal Assembly delegation laid flowers at the tomb of the unknown warrior in Victory Square.

At a meeting held in the Sejm, its speaker, Stanislaw Gucwa, acquainted the Czechoslovak guests with the current sociopolitical situation in Poland and with the activity of the Sejm. The representatives of the highest representative bodies of the two countries, Alois Indra and Stanislaw Gucwa, also highly praised cooperation between the Federal Assembly and the Sejm, which serves mutual development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRG

LD072313 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 7 June -- Polish Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski received Poland's newly appointed Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany Tadeusz Olechnowsc here today.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES INDUSTRY-AGRICULTURE SESSION

AU310800 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 May 83 pp 1, 3

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" at the 28 May joint session of the National Council of Working People in Industry and the National Council for Agriculture]

[Text] Dear comrades: The Joint Closing Session of the plenums of the National Council of Working People in Industry and the National Council for Agriculture constitutes a forceful expression of the alliance between workers and peasants -- the basic forces of the Romanian socialist society and of the state of workers, revolutionary democracy. (loud and prolonged applause)

I want to take this opportunity to convey to the participants in the joint plenum warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself. (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

Convened in a joint session, the two democratic bodies of the council of working people in industry, agriculture, and other economic sectors constitute a new and superior forum of democracy in the Romanian socialist society, in which the people, masters of their destinies and led by the RCP, are consciously and jointly building their own free, independent, prosperous, and happy future, their socialist and communist future! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause)

The two councils' plenums examined in detail the activities carried out by the working people in industry and other sectors, by cooperative members and all other peasants, and by managerial councils in all enterprises in order to implement the socioeconomic development plan for 1983. As has been stressed at the plenums, the working people, regardless of nationality, employed in industry, agriculture, and other branches, have been energetically working to implement the decisions of the 12th Party Congress and of the national conference, and the strategic objective of this 5-year plan: Romania's transition to a new stage of development and the achievement of a new quality of life and work.

In the first 5 months of this year the industrial plan was exceeded by several billion lei. Good results were obtained in the other branches in the fulfillment of the plan for this period.

In agriculture, the spring campaign proceeded in good conditions; the production of spring vegetables in much better than in the same period of 1982. Good results were also obtained in the livestock sector in these 5 months, and the production of meat, milk, and eggs is 15-20 percent higher than in the same period of 1982.

We have thus begun the year with good results in agriculture, too. The long drought that afflicted the south and east of the country created a difficult situation for grain. In order to attenuate the effects of the drought, intensive work was carried out to irrigate and water the crops. Village people, including children and Pioneers, helped by working people from the towns, worked intensively, almost without rest, to irrigate and water the plants. It was only thanks to this general mobilization that a good part of the crops in that part of the country could be saved.

As I said at yesterday's meeting with the party aktiv, the situation created this year by the drought demonstrated in fact the importance and need for irrigation in Romania's agriculture.

Good results have also been obtained in research and education and in cultural and political-educational activities -- important factors for building the socialist society and raising the people's level of material and cultural civilization.

We can thus state that we have begun 1983 with good results, and that we have the potential to fulfill and even exceed the provisions of this year's plan.

For the good results obtained so far, from the dais of the joint session of the two councils I want to convey warmest congratulations to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all Romanian working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people, and to wish them ever greater successes in their work. (prolonged applause and ovations, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear comrades, proceeding from the results obtained in the first part of the year, from the discussions held at the plenums, from the just criticisms voiced and from the self-critical admission of failings and shortcomings in certain sectors, and from the important proposals advanced these days, we must now energetically adopt resolute measures to improve all activities, to implement all the organizational, economic, and technical measures established, and to unswervingly fulfill the socioeconomic development plan for this year.

Our efforts will have to be further focused on implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress and the programs and decisions of the national conference. Thus, we must give special attention to implementing the program on energy and on more markedly developing raw material resources. We do have good results, however, the oil workers are behind. I note that they pledged here to implement their obligations by the end of the year.

The miners, too, although they reported a good rate of development of coal and other ore production, still owe some 300,000 tons of coking coal that they must deliver by the end of the year.

We must make further efforts to markedly increase the production of energy and raw materials. We have the potential to yield much better results than in the first months of the year. Great attention should also be given to new sources of energy and to recovering and utilizing heat and energy; vehicles and means of transportation in general should make greater use of gas and biogas which will help achieve serious savings of oil.

At the same time, resolute actions are required to implement the programs and measures established by each ministry and sector to reduce consumption of energy and materials. I must add that it is my impression that not all managerial councils, including those of ministries, have thoroughly grasped these problems. They have glossed over these problems and programs which, at some ministries, envisage a 30-40 percent cutback in consumption, and even more for some products. The programs established for reducing consumption of materials, fuel, and energy should be circulated and made known at each work place, so that the measures required to implement them can be taken on the job.

Similarly, more resolute steps must be taken to recover and reutilize materials, subassemblies, and parts; in some sectors, this would permit 50 percent or more savings, thus allowing for better technical-material supplies.

Generally speaking, we must endeavor to generally reduce consumption and material expenditures in all sectors in order to lower the percentage of material expenditures in the final product to about 56-57 percent. This is a task which requires great mobilization but which is perfectly feasible, and we must strive to even exceed this objective.

I do not think it is necessary to dwell at this joint session on the importance of these measures for our socioeconomic development and for creating conditions to generally develop our fatherland and to continuously increase the people's material and cultural well-being.

Along the same line, I want to call your attention to the measures that must be taken in transportation. What I said about consumption and savings applies to this sector, too. What I would like to stress is that supplies and transport should be planned better to avoid carting materials unnecessarily from one end of the country to the other; this is unnecessary and only raises the costs of transport and involves superfluous expenses and, of course, creates shortages in means of transportation -- I refer in particular to rail and auto transportation. Some results have been obtained, but too little compared to what needs to be done in this sector. Similarly, we must give greater attention to river transport on the Danube and even on interior waterways, whose volume should be increased.

Those are aspects of the endeavors to increase economic efficiency more markedly and to increase profits and the national income, in view of the fact that any economic activity in any sector should be conducted efficiently and in keeping with the principles of the new economic mechanism, so that each product should ensure the profits envisaged for the respective branches. It must be clearly understood that ensuring profitability and economic efficiency is a must for developing our socialist economy and for the general progress of our country.

Furthermore, particular attention must be given to raising the technical level and quality of products. We have made great progress in this respect. We have modern equipment in many sectors, on par with the most advanced technology. We have spent a lot on building such a modern industry. We must now manufacture products of a high quality and technical level, products that can compete with the best in the world. We have the potential for this! We also have the necessary human factor for it: an experienced workers class, technicians and engineers, and good researchers. We must now pool these forces and the equipment and ensure products of a high quality and technical level that do justice to our working people and of which they can be proud. (loud and prolonged applause)

Efforts must also be directed at more markedly increasing labor productivity. We must openly admit that labor productivity lags far behind our equipment. I would only cite the fact that many enterprises have been provided with calculators, but the number of clerks, instead of dropping, has risen, even that of bookkeepers and accountants. Normally, it was to be expected that, as a consequence of the use of calculators and other means of computation, the number of bookkeepers and accountants would drop radically, and that many clerks would thus be available for other sectors. The same can be said of production sectors; we have provided them with the means of automation, mechanization, and computation, but labor productivity has failed to increase accordingly.

This is why this joint session of the two councils should issue a decision to obligate all managerial councils to resolutely implement the measures calling for greater increases in labor productivity as of this year and in all areas.

Thus, as of this very year we must resolutely get to work and implement measures such as the ones we discussed yesterday, designed to achieve a better organization in this sector.

We have the potential for and we must work so as to obtain good crops! We must fulfill the plan in all the areas of agricultural production so as to greatly increase the contribution of agriculture -- as one of the basic branches of the Romanian economy -- to the general development of our fatherland and to the socialist construction! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, research plays an important role in the implementation of all these measures. We have obtained good results and we have a forceful research sector of almost 200,000 people. There is practically no sector in which we do not have important research institutes and centers. Now, in view of the socioeconomic development programs we have, we must better organize research activities in order to more rapidly solve the problems featured on the research plan and to more efficiently use in production the results of research. The new problems emerging in the process of improving production must be approached more daringly, but also efficiently! The measures established to raise the technical and qualitative level of our industry should be implemented in the best possible conditions, with researchers playing a primary role along that line.

We are working on a program to increase labor productivity, which we expect to finalize in the next few days. However, all the councils of working people -- beginning with those at ministries, centrals, and enterprises in all areas -- should hammer out their own programs, while the county councils of working people should work out programs for the entire respective county. We must strive with all our forces to double labor productivity increases in the next few years. This is a vital requirement for the development of our society that will permit us to compete in international markets and to win the contest with the capitalist society in this respect, too. Socialism must assert its superiority in the areas of efficiency and quality, too, also by achieving a higher labor productivity, precisely because the working people are the owners, producers, and consumers all in one, because they are the ones who have the last say in production and in the technical and productive level of all activities, and because everything we achieve belongs to and serves the people, their development, well-being, and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause)

In view of all this, I think that the members of the National Council of Working People in industry and other branches and of the National Council for Agriculture should establish the due measures back on their jobs to implement the provisions of the plan for this year, which is a decisive year for the entire 5-year plan.

As I said yesterday at the meeting with the party aktiv, we have the potential for and we must do everything possible to implement the entire range of the industrial production plan and even to exceed it by at least 12 billion lei. I am firmly convinced that the working people, managerial councils, and party organizations will be capable of fulfilling and even more markedly exceeding the plan in all the sectors, thus meeting the requirements of the national economy and more rapidly developing our socialist society.

Esteemed comrades, in agriculture we must work with all our forces to obtain good crops this year, despite the rather difficult climatic conditions. For that, all crop maintenance operations must be further carried out on schedule and well. The general mobilization must continue -- and must be viewed as a national task -- in order to irrigate and water all the plants, and in order to attenuate and even eliminate the effects of the drought and ensure the best possible crops. I spoke about this in greater detail yesterday, so I will not dwell on it now.

We must give special attention to secondary crops, which should be sown immediately after the harvest; we must have 1 million hectares sown to corn in secondary crops. Similarly, we must have secondary crops of vegetables, fodder crops, and so forth, so that in general we should be able to make up for possible losses in some areas and achieve even higher production than the plan provisions. This is even more necessary in the livestock sector in order to increase the number of livestock of all breeds, to further increase animal output, and to consolidate and develop the achievements of the first months, as I said before. We must come to the end of this year with particularly good results in the livestock sector, too. We must make this year into a turning point, so to speak, for radically improving work in the livestock sector.

At the same time, in view of the lessons we learned this spring and in previous years, we must resolutely begin implementing the programs on irrigation and drainage; these are national programs which should mobilize all the forces and all our people, so that by 1985 we should have at least 4 million hectares of irrigated land, and 5.5-6 million hectares by 1990. Only by irrigating such extensive areas in zones which are more or less subject to drought every year will we be able to ensure stable crops, accomplish the new agrarian revolution, and achieve a highly productive agriculture! And that will not be possible without irrigation and drainage!

Biology and agricultural researchers must also act more resolutely to solve the complex problems of the agrarian revolution and to achieve more productive plants and livestock. Those are decisive factors for fulfilling our agriculture tasks. We have the potential for this in all areas, and I am convinced that all the researchers, as well as people employed in the educational system and in production, will pool their efforts and, in complete coordination, solve the problems entrusted to them, and will make Romanian science increase its contribution to development and enhance its international prestige. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must resolutely apply the measures established to further improve the educational system and link it more closely to production, and to raise the professional and technical level of workers, technicians, specialists, and all working people. I hope all managerial councils understand that to handle modern equipment and to achieve high-quality production, the working people and the specialists must acquire the necessary know-how and professional, technical, and scientific training.

We have good results in this area, too. Within a short period of time we have trained millions of highly-qualified workers and specialists; however, what people learned in school must be continually updated. To upgrade technologies, production, and quality, people must continuously improve their know-how and their professional, technical, and scientific qualifications.

Therefore, we must resolutely implement the measures established in this respect -- including the ones we discussed yesterday -- designed to better distribute the labor force among new industrial centers by combining the long experience of older cadres with the enthusiasm of young ones. This will help in dealing with problems in all sectors at the qualitative and technical level required by the development of our society.

Resolute measures are also necessary to complete investment projects on schedule and to commission finished ones. Generally speaking, we must give greater attention to fully utilizing existing production facilities. The capacities we now have can yield a production at least 15-20 percent higher than they do; in some sectors, such as mining, this percentage can go as high as 40-50 percent, since currently they do not utilize their entire technical potential.

We have an important volume of investment projects. Some date back many years, and their commissioning deadline has long since passed. The provisions established in this respect must be implemented, so that all of this year's investment projects can be commissioned, as well as some scheduled for next year.

In the future we must under no circumstance allow the completion schedule for any investment project to run beyond the deadline. Practically speaking, no building should require more than 3 years at the most, and 'at the most' means between several months to 3 years, depending on the importance and volume of the investment projects and related installations. We msut considerably shorten building times. We must never again have situations as in the past when certain projects took 7, 8, and even 10 years instead of 2 and 1/2 to 3 years.

It must be clearly understood that this leads to great additional expense, diminishes economic efficiency, and, in the last analysis, when the installation is finally put into production, we see that it is obsolete and begin to update it. As you know very well, any installation has to be improved and modernized every 5-6 years. And when a project takes 10 years to complete, we practically end up with an obsolete installation. Hence, from all viewpoints we must learn our lessons and eliminate such negative situations. In this area, too, we have sufficient capabilities, and we must implement the measures established to complete investment projects on schedule.

I also want to speak about the problem of production for export and exports in general. Primarily, I want to call your attention to a fact that I consider unsatisfactory -- namely: We have exceeded industrial production by several billion lei, but we have failed to fulfill export plans by many billions: that means that what was produced was either stockpiled or went to domestic consumption -- and I do not mean consumer goods, but industrial products -- which is a very negative thing from all viewpoints. All the managerial councils of ministries, centrals, enterprises, and units must take resolute measures to firmly implement the provisions of the law concerning the priority given to export production. All due attention must be given to meeting the buyers' quality and technical specifications! This is one of the most important requirements for smooth activities in enterprises and for the general development of economic activities.

Certain problems were raised here concerning contracts. The problems are real, but I must mention that many enterprises have failed to conclude contracts for this period, and the productions which do have contracts and which have been completed should have covered the entire export plan for this period.

At the same time, the ministries and their managerial councils and the managerial councils of centrals and enterprises must grasp that by virtue of self-management, self-administration, and the extensive rights they have, they are totally responsible for and must consistently endeavor to secure export and domestic contracts and to achieve the relevant production in good conditions. This is one of the most important perogatives of managerial councils and of each collective of working people, extensive and democratic perogatives that have been given to our enterprises.

We must give greater attention to strengthening production-sharing with socialist and developing countries and with firms in developed capitalist countries, proceeding from the fact that production sharing is becoming an increasingly important form of foreign trade activity. Within this framework, naturally, an important role is played by cooperation with the CEMA member states and with socialist countries, but -- I repeat -- it is equally important to cooperate with all the states of the world in a spirit of equality and mutual advantage.

We must thus take energetic actions in all the sectors to fulfill the production for export smoothly, on a daily basis, and to complete the export plan for this year. This is the only way to ensure the rapid development of the economy and to increase the material and cultural potential of our fatherland.

Esteemed comrades, all the tasks concerning the implementation of the plan for this year in all the sectors -- industry, agriculture, and so forth -- require resolute measures to strengthen self-management and self-aministration, and to more resolutely implement the new economic mechanism. We must better organize labor and better allocate forces in order to bolster responsibility and to permit supervision of the implementation of tasks in each sector, and in order to strengthen order and discipline.

A modern socialist unit, in any sector, cannot operate appropriately without a great sense of responsibility, and without total order and discipline. This is fully in keeping with the status of the working people, of owners, producers, and consumers, with their status as the true masters of everything that is produced, and hence with their obligation to ensure productive activities in each sector. (loud applause)

Along this line, we must improve and increase the role of working people's councils as bodies of collective leadership in all the sectors. I have noticed that this matter was given slight attention at our meeting today. Moreover, various comrades who took the floor were introduced as directors or ministers, and not as chairmen or executive chairmen of working people's councils. This is not a matter of form, comrades, but of substance, because it must be made clear to enterprise directors and party secretaries that in being the executive chairman or the chairman of a working people's council, a person is the leader of a team that is collectively responsible for the organization and all other aspects of the work.

Hence, we must take steps to enhance the role of collective leadership bodies as a not merely formal form of workers' economic democracy and as an essential factor of management and of productive activities. For us democracy is not just something for the press or for the papers; we believe that workers' democracy, collective leadership, and the general meetings of producers and owners are decisive factors for the victory of socialism and for the continuous development of our fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must apply equally resolutely the principles of socialist remuneration and of the overall contract system, and must resolutely implement and law and the principles according to which each person must perform some useful work and be remunerated according to the job done. We must make sure that no one is allowed to live in our socialist society without working; similarly, all those who perform useful work must be remunerated according to the results of their work and with their contribution to the development of our socialist society.

Soon we will begin implementing the decisions of the national conference on increasing the remunerations of all working people; the increases will be effected gradually and in the spirit of the principles featured in the program that was published for public debate. Certain improvements are planned in the gradation of certain branches. They concern in particular oil workers, which will be given a higher grade within branch classification in view of their role and importance for our economy and of the kind of work they have to do; the same applies to excavation workers. Generally speaking the other classifications will remain unchanged, and remunerations will be duly increased in accordance with the decisions of the national conference.

The implementation of these measures means that we should increase material production more markedly, fulfill all the tasks I mentioned before, and raise the consumer fund so that the remuneration increases do not create supply problems for the working people. Here, too, we have all that is required: The programs we have ensure a good coordination, and we must see to it that they are resolutely implemented!

In this respect I would like to refer to the need to firmly apply measures on establishing prices, firmly applying market prices, and combatting any kind of profiteering. We must proceed from the fact that both industrial products and the agricultural-food products should be distributed and sold at the established prices; in no way may these prices be exceeded. The attainment of plan provisions concerning the working people's real incomes depends on the stability and maintenance of prices in all sectors at the established level.

As I have said on other occasions, the workers-peasants alliance must primarily manifest itself in the economic field, in their cooperation to powerfully develop the two basic branches of the Romanian economy, namely industry and agriculture, and in the field of prices and goods exchanges. This will make the workers-peasant alliance assert its durability and represent the decisive factor in the development of the entire Romanian society. (loud applause)

We should take resolute measures to implement the program of regional self-management and self-supply. You are familiar with these programs for each county; therefore I will not dwell on them now. However, we should firmly act to produce all planned products and even additional ones, since only thus can we also ensure a greater consumption.

All that we are attaining -- namely, the ever more powerful development of the national economy and the implementation of measures to raise efficiency and profitability, to expand self-management and self-supply, and increase remuneration -- will powerfully increase the material and intellectual well-being of the working people and all the people, our party's supreme goal and the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, we have everything required to fulfill the party program, this year's plan, and the 5-year plan. We must firmly act to pool the efforts of all working people and all the people to improve work in all sectors and to increase the role of the state in properly organizing all fields of activity, in close cooperation with the new democratic bodies, thus stressing the democratic character of our socialist society.

We should resolutely work to increase the party's leading political role, which must not be a more general slogan but rather manifest itself in the practical activity of party bodies and organizations and Communists, in the proper organization of all activities and in uniting the efforts of all working people and all the people to implement the party's domestic and foreign policy.

We should pay particular attention to raising the political and cultural level of the working people and all the people, developing their socialist awareness, and molding the new man, conscious builder of his own destiny. We should base the entire political-educational activity of shaping the new man on the revolutionary materialist-dialectical and historical concept and on the principles of scientific socialism! Let us powerfully develop revolutionary patriotism, love for the fatherland and the determination to do everything to always serve the interests of the country and people and the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania! (loud and prolonged applause)

Let us firmly combat any manifestation of retrograde bourgeois concepts, manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, and anti-Semitism as well as other backward and bourgeois concepts which, unfortunately, are still manifest here and there. Our entire political-educational activity and the construction of the new society also aim at shaping the new man, true builder of everything being achieved in Romania! Let us powerfully develop the sentiment of justice, freedom, patriotism, and struggle against everything old that must be removed and for promoting the new in all fields. Let us develop the sentiment of the united struggle for the victory of socialism and communism! (loud applause)

Let us firmly work to unite all the people, under the leadership of our Communist Party, within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; let us raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization! Let us act to attain our people's millenia-old dream of living in a better society and, as our fairy tales say, in a society of everlasting youth!

Communism, the society without oppressors and oppressed, the society of equal and free men working and living in full unity and friendship, the society of everlasting youth, of material and intellectual well-being, of all the people's happiness and of national independence and sovereignty! Such a society we should build in our country! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear comrades, of course, the joint meeting of the plenums of working people in industry and agriculture has discussed problems of our fatherland's development and of fulfilling socioeconomic development plans. We cannot, however, ignore the fact that our activity is being carried out under difficult international conditions, both political and economic, and that while concerning ourselves with our country's development we must also actively participate in solving the complex problems of the international life and halting the aggravation of the world situation.

There are many problems in international life; I do not wish to refer to all of them in detail now. It is, however, necessary to pay particular attention to the basic problem of our era -- namely, halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear, and ensuring peace throughout the world.

We are witnessing an unprecedented intensification of nuclear armaments and the production and deployment of new nuclear missiles of an ever greater destruction range. The demands of broad public opinion circles, scientists, parliaments, and peoples to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear, are being ignored. New measures continue to be taken to speed up the production and deployment of new missiles and of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Statements concerning the production of even more powerful nuclear missiles and weapons are increasing. Attempts are being made to justify the false thesis according to which the new weapons would serve peace and the security of peoples. We must resolutely reject such attempts to distort realities and to hide the fact that the new weapons pose a great danger to peace and the existence of peoples.

Peace can be secured not through new armaments but by reducing and totally destroying nuclear weapons and by proceeding to general disarmament, under appropriate international supervision.

The peoples do not want new nuclear missiles; they want measures to halt their deployment and ensure the withdrawal an possibly destruction of existing ones. One should strive to attain a balance of power at an ever lower level of armaments!

In the name of peace and of the existence and life of man, the supreme creation of nature, we must do everything to halt the arms race! Nobody can assume the responsibility of destroying mankind and life on our planet. Nobody can -- or, better said, may -- have the right to push mankind toward a catastrophe; we should do everything to prevent such an occurrence!

Let us pool all efforts to prevent the destruction of civilization and life! Let us defend the supreme right of men and peoples to peace, free existence, and life!

Let us prevent the emergence of a new and much more dangerous Nero ready to unleash the devastating flames of nuclear weapons. Faced with certain natural calamities like drought, one can do something to recover; but nothing can be done against a nuclear catastrophe! There will be no water left in the world and nobody to extinguish the atomic fire!

The only way to save mankind is to halt the production of nuclear weapons and proceed to their destruction! Those claiming to think about the fate of peoples and men when developing the weapons for mankind's destruction should understand that they can serve the peoples and mankind only by renouncing the new armaments and proceeding to the destruction of existing ones and to overall disarmament, under appropriate international control.

The armaments programs should be replaced by programs for socioeconomic development, for eliminating unemployment and underdevelopment, and for removing the division of the world into rich and poor countries! The necessary financial, human, and scientific means should be alloted to improving the material and intellectual well-being of peoples, by reducing military expenditures substantially and continuously!

Firm action should be taken to attain the new international economic order and a better and more just world on our planet! Only such program and initiatives serve the interests of peoples, freedom, national independence, and mankind in general! (loud and prolonged applause)

Romania is firmly determined to continue to make efforts, along with all peace-loving peoples and forces, for ensuring peace in the world. We are firmly convinced that one should halt the trend toward a catastrophe! We will never be engaged in or take the road of the arms race! We ask our friends to work more resolutely, in the spirit of joint understandings, for peace, disarmament, and mankind's salvation! (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-peace!")

We pay particular attention in our international activity to putting an end to military conflicts and resolving all conflicts and differences between states through negotiations alone. We believe that this meets the interests of the respective peoples and all mankind.

We firmly work to continuously develop international relations and cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. We pay great attention to developing relations with socialist countries, primarily the neighboring ones, all developing countries and the developed capitalist ones, in the spirit of principles of peaceful coexistence. We firmly base our relations with all states on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We firmly speak out for observing each people's right to free development and each nation's right to choose the road of its socioeconomic development and the social system it wishes, without any outside interference. We broadly strengthen international cooperation with progressive and anti-imperialist forces and with peoples advocating peace, freedom, and independence.

We believe that strengthened cooperation and unity between all these forces and peoples can guarantee an end to the arms race and resolve the complex problems in a new and democratic way, in the interest of all peoples, overall progress, and all mankind's independence and peace.

In this spirit, Socialist Romania and the Romanian people will do everything, under the RCP leadership, to make a full contribution to the triumph of new relations and to the cause of peace and cooperation in the world! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I would like to express the conviction that the joint meeting of the Council of Working People in Industry, the Agriculture Council, and other sectors -- this new great democratic forum of our socialist democracy -- will mark an important point in uniting the efforts of all working people and all the people in commendably fulfilling this year's plan provisions and the entire 5-year plan and will give greater impetus to implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward Communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction, I would like to wish all participants in the joint meeting, all management councils of working people in all sectors, all working people regardless of nationality, and all the people ever greater successes in all fields!

Let us do everything, dear comrades, to raise our fatherland onto higher peaks of economic, material, and intellectual development to ensure a dignified, prosperous, and happy life to our people and to guarantee the independence and sovereignty of our fatherland as well as international peace and cooperation! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu-Peace!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity, all those present stand up for a prolonged cheer for the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party Secretary General and President of Socialist Romania).

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR TYAZHELNIKOV

AU071518 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion the sides had a talk which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

ROMANIAN WORKERS' MOVEMENT AS PART OF THE NATION

AU071206 Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian Vol 10, 25 May 83 pp 23-29

[''The Concept of the RCP and of Its Secretary General, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on the History of the Workers Movement as an Integral Part of the Fatherland's History'' (I) -- ''Debate Organizated by the History Chair of the 'Stefan Gheorghiu' Academy and ERA SOCIALISTA'', -- passages in uppercase published in italics]

[Excerpts] Stefan Lache (university lecturer): The topic of our discussion is directly linked to the recommendations issued by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the expanded plenum of the RCP Central Committee of June 1982 on coherent approach to the history of the Romanian people, and on the need to organically integrate the history of the workers movement into the national history. This need springs from the very realities of the Romanian society. Our people have only one history, and the revolutionary workers movement and the activities of the political party of the workers class are an integral part of it.

Nicolae Petreanu (university lecturer): This is not the first time that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu called upon the historians to correctly tackle the various aspects of the fatherland's history and to deal with its turning points in a comprehensive and in-depth manner.

As early as 1966, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the RCP, the party secretary general stated that the history of the workers movement and of the Communist Party are indissolubly linked with the economic, political, scientific, and cultural development of the country, with the progress of the production forces, and with the influence of objective social laws and of various internal and external factors on the history of the country. Consequently, it should be presented in the context of the country's general socioeconomic framework and in close connection with the activities of the other revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces which have contributed to the development of society.

Pompiliu Teodor (university professor,(Cluj-Napoca): Our discussion is undoubtedly historically timely, and its purpose is to provide the theoretical groundwork for new and necessary approaches in the research and teaching of our history. The need to treat the history of the workers movement as an integral part of Romania's history is clearly laid down in party documents beginning with the Ninth RCP Congress. In point of fact, the results of research into the history of our workers' movement have highlighted the fact that a truly scientific research method should proceed from the history of the structures of Romania's modern and contemporary civilization. Along this line, we note the merits of the studies which established the organic link between the socialist ideology and our own historical and cultural traditions and pointed out the noteworthy role played by our democratic and revolutionary movement in the 19th century.

At a time when the research, development, and uniform teaching of our national history is much in discussion, I think we should recall the trail-blazing contribution of certain materialist-historical historians who studied the workers' phenomenon in connection with the progress of Romanian civilization and with the emergence of capitalism in our society.

It is my belief that our historians -- I am referring to research conducted in the past decades -- have failed to reconstitute the history of the workers' class as a social phenomenon, as modern methods dictate. They considered the workers' movement in the first place and the workers phenomenon only in the second place.

Although undoubtedly opportune, this approach must be complemented by a reconstitution of the history of the workers' class as it emerged in the context of the national history, in direct relationship with socioeconomic developments and with the specific traits of our historical development. Thus, the idea of a coherent history can be verified only if research designed to reconstitute the history of the workers class as a basic factor of the material and cultural achievements of the Romanian people is given its due place alongside social-political dynamics.

Vasile Puscas (university assistant, Cluj-Napoca): In recent decades the writing of Romanian history has incorporated both older attempts by socialist intellectuals of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of our century to reconstitute historical facts, and the valuable traditions of materialist-historical historiography in the period between the two world wars. The fact that many older studies highlight the natural connection between the workers' class and the entire nation -- the proletariat being evidently a class within the people and not outside them -- helps us correctly place the role of the workers' class and workers' movement within the national history of the Romanian people. Along this line, we believe that the proletariat -- who organically absorbed the theses of scientific socialism -- took account in their revolutionary political activities of what the Marxist theoreticians called the "historical perspective." That is, they were consciously forging history and not merely "cooperating" in its emergence. Thus, when they joined their forces to those of all the people in the struggle to defend the interests of the entire nation, the workers were revealing their role as the true makers of the national history. That is why the history of the workers class constitutes an element of cohesion of our national history and an aid to correctly understanding it and its place in Romanian civilization and in the modern and contemporary world.

Mihai Fatu (University lecturer): I have a feeling that we are now confronted not merely with a question of method, or not primarily so. For a long time we have been treating party history as we had been accustomed to. The old methodology was, among other things, the consequence of certain practices that the Comintern established in the relations between the workers class party and its own nation, and between the Communist Party and other parties in the respective country. As a result, in many articles and studies certain authors arbitrarily divorced the history of the workers' movement from the history of the Romanian people without attempting to decipher to the end the major meaning of the history of the workers' movement and its vigorous ties with national realities; they approached the many aspects of the activities of the workers class and of its revolutionary party in isolation, and sometimes exaggerated their importance for the development of society and for the struggle for its revolutionary transformation.

After the Ninth Party Congress we endeavored to implement Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's idea to organically integrate the history of the workers' movement into the history of the Romanian people. While striving to present Romania's modern and contemporary history in a coherent manner, we do not in any way wish to detract from the contribution of the RCP and of our workers movement in general to the emergence of our national history; on the contrary, by organically integrating them into the processes that opposed and determined them, we aim at restoring to our party its great and true merits in the history of the Romanian people. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu correctly stated at the RCP Central Committee expanded plenum of June 1982, history studies on the workers class that deal in depth with the specific questions of the workers class and of the socialist and communist movement are in order, provided they proceed from the historical realities and from our general national history, and provided they are closely linked to this general history.

The integration we have in mind presupposes primarily the determination of the place of the workers' class within the general context of the history of the Romanian people. The major issue that arises in this connection is that of the national character and substance of the workers' class party and of the significance of its presence amid the social and statal body of the nation; in other words, the issue of the manner in which it is related to the objective phenomena that confronted the Romanian nation and state in the course of time and especially in the modern era, when the Communist Party belonged to a very wide, dynamic, and contradictory political spectrum and was faced with particularly complex difficulties and situations. In my view, an analysis of the RCP's presence in the life of the Romanian nation involves recognition of the fact that willy-nilly the party was compelled to relate to the state not only as an opposition force, but in certain circumstances also as a participant in actions initiated by the government. I am referring to the fact that certain administrative, socioeconomic, and cultural objectives carried out in Romanian society in the period between the wars by various governments were also featured in our party's program and as such enjoyed its support. For example, the agrarian reform of 1921: As we know, that was part of the program of the workers movement. Similarly, the Communists took part in certain parliamentary and communal elections, and in 1939, when the black clouds of the Fascist invasion gathered over Romania, the Communist Party instructed its members to join the army and defend the independence and territorial integrity of the country.

Stefan Lache: In connection with Comrade Fatu's statement I would like to add that in order to grasp the historical event mentioned here (1939), we must keep in mind Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's words concerning the forcefully demonstrated capability of the RCP on the eve of World War II and after it to assert itself as a national political force. Despite great difficulties, the RCP hammered out its political line and tactical objectives in accordance with the national economic and social-political conditions, and embodied the basic aspirations and interests of the people who gave birth to it. In resolutely speaking out for and acting to defend the national unity, independence, and sovereignty, the RCP practically abandoned the erroneous theses and slogans issued by the leading bodies of the Third Communist International concerning the process of emergence of the Romanian united national state.

As is known, the above theses and slogans -- which were designed to tear away from Romania certain territories inhabited in their overwhelming majority by Romanians and which in fact were pushing toward dismembering the national Romanian state and breaking up the Romanian people -- had grave consequences for the RCP, since they threatened to divorce it from the masses and from the national interest. To their great honor, the Communist Party activists rejected those theses and opposed the indications that did not suit the specific realities in our country.

Some people had to pay dearly for their refusal to follow instructions that were against the interests of the fatherland. It must be specified that, despite great difficulties and pressures from outside, the RCP did not allow itself to be torn away from national realities, nor to be diverted from its natural interests. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed along this line: "The negative consequences of practices and methods applied at that time in our workers' movement demonstrate how enormously important for the revolutionary struggle it is to unflaggingly enforce each party's right to work out its policy independently, since it is the only one familiar with the situation in the respective country and the only one capable of objectively assessing the political objectives of each stage."

Gheorghe Surpat [not further identified]: Very important for perfecting our writing and teaching of history is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's thesis according to which "our party does not stand outside the nation and the people, and our nation has only one history." This is not merely a matter of methodology, but an expression of historical reality and of the development of the Romanian workers movement. THE RCP SECRETARY GENERAL'S STATEMENT IS BASED ON THE REALITY THAT OUR PARTY EMERGED FROM AND DEVELOPED AMONG THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES, THE WORKERS CLASS, THE PEASANTRY, THE INTELLIGENTSIA, AND ALL THE PEOPLE; IT IS THE BEARER OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE TRADITIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE TO DEVELOP THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE, THEIR NATIONAL UNITED STATE, AND SOCIALISM. At all the stages of its development, the workers class party adopted progressive stands on the basic problems affecting Romania's evolution. In point of fact, its ideas and activities have been fully verified. The same can also be said of personalities and leaders of the workers movement, who represented not only the party but the people and progress in general.

The need to coherently approach the history of the people and of the party and to integrate the history of the workers movement, of the party, and of the workers class in the national history stem from the objective historical realities prevailing in our country. The workers movement and the workers class political party established in 1893, and later the RCP, were national forces. In view of that, I think that we must further strive to present the history of the Romanian people as a uniform whole and to deal with historical processes in their natural interrelation and dialectical unity.

Gheorghe I. Ionita (university professor): THE COMMUNIST PARTY, OR ANY OTHER WORKERS' POLITICAL GROUP, AND THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN GENERAL NEVER WERE POLITICAL FORCES DIVORCED FROM THE CONTEXT OF THE FATHERLAND'S HISTORY. Consequently, each such group can be studied and understood only in relation to everything that characterized the general history of the Romanian people at a given time.

Dumitru Rusu (university lecturer, Iasi): Going back to the 19th century and to the first decades of the 20th century, we find that some of the objectives of the workers and socialist movement and of the political party of the workers class concerned vital issues for the entire Romanian society: the agrarian-peasants' problem, universal vote and electoral-parliamentary actions, industrialization requirements, the nationality problem, domestic and foreign policy, cultural evolution in all its aspects, and so forth. Hence, not only did the workers' organizations not ignore general problems, but they actually took them as their fundamental axis.

Gheorghe Surpat: As clearly stressed in our party's documents, we also have the obligation to research our national history independently and to present it free of foreign influences, of models or of inferiority complexes, and fully in accordance with the realities and truths of each period. Because, while the historiography of the party and of the workers movement was temporarily influenced by or even bore the seal of a leading center of the international workers movement, I believe that the historiography of the Romanian people was in turn marked by the influence of foreign centers, especially concerning the relations between our people and other peoples and our place among the nations of the world. IT IS THE INDISPUTABLE MERIT OF OUR PARTY AND OF COMRADE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU TO HAVE RESTORED TO THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE THEIR OWN HISTORY FREE OF DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS TOWARD FOREIGN CENTERS AND WORTHY OF THEIR DIGNITY AND ANCIENT PAST, AND TO HAVE GIVEN DUE ATTENTION TO THEIR COOPERATION WITH OTHER PEOPLES ACROSS CENTURIES AND TO THEIR NATURAL AND INEVITABLE INTERACTION WITH OTHER NATIONS IN THE MOST DIVERSE AREAS.

Nicolae Petreanu (university professor): FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF ITS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, ASIDE FROM ITS OBJECTIVE TO LIBERATE THE WORKING MASSES FROM EXPLOITATION AND OPPRESSION, THE ROMANIAN PROLETARIAT INCORPORATED IN ITS REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE OBJECTIVES OF A NATIONAL AND GENERAL INTEREST, SUCH AS DEFENDING THE COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY, SAFEGUARDING THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S SACRED RIGHT TO DEVELOP INDEPENDENTLY, AND SO FORTH.

Ladislau Gergely (University lecturer): With the emergence of the workers and socialist movement, we should stress its contribution to solving nationality problems and to the brotherhood of working people of various nationalities. The members of the first workers associations of all nationalities considered themselves as brothers and comrades in arms, each making the best contribution he was capable of and taking equal risks in respect of the confrontations with the owners and with the state's reprisal forces. Mother tongues were used at meetings and in documents of the movement as a matter of course. Animosities occurred only rarely, when instigated by elements outside the workers movement.

ROMANIAN-PRC FINANCIAL, BANKING TALKS REPORTED

AU081030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/6/1983 -- Aspects of development of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and cooperation in finance and banking were approached in Bucharest on June 8, during the call paid on Vice-Premier Ioan Totu by the delegation of the Agricultural Bank of the People's Republic of China, led by Han Lei, president of the bank, now visiting Romania.

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS BUCHAREST

AU031339 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 03/6/1983 -- Dr Leabua Jonathan, chairman of the Basutho National Party of Lesotho, left Bucharest on June 3 in the morning, after an official visit to Romania. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni airport by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES SELA OFFICIAL ALZAMORA

AU031828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1983 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on June 3 Dr. Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), now on a visit to Romania.

The Romanian head of state outlined Romania's concerns for socioeconomic development, and set forth his country's stand on current international issues.

Dr. Carlos Alzamora referred to the good cooperation developing between Romania and the Latin American countries within the Latin American sub-group of the Group of 77.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TOGOLESE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU041358 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 04/06/1983 -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 4 Abd Lassissi Dikeni Kerime Bikeni who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Togo Republic to Romania.

Handing over the credentials, Ambassador Abd Lassissi Dikeni Kerim conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, president of the Republic of Togo.

MATERIALS ON CONTINUATION OF UNCTAD SESSION

Corea, Others' Statements

LD071812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG) -- Views that the present world economic relations are dominated by interdependence and that there can be no quicker stable economic recovery in the developed countries without simultaneous recovery of the developing countries' economies, prevailed in the statements of virtually all speakers in today's (Tuesday) general debate at UNCTAD VI.

At the beginning of the session Secretary-General of UNCTAD Gamani Corea brought in an amount of optimism by claiming that there were signs of a recovery of the world economy. He corroborated this view by saying that some of the industrially developed countries had begun to change their antiinflationary policy which had limited economic growth. Corea said that the reactivation of development requires actions in three major subject areas on the agenda of this conference -- commodities, trade, and money and finance. He urged the establishment of a common fund and agreements on stabilization of the prices of raw materials.

The need to reverse protectionist trends in trade is relevant to the recovery process of all countries, noted Gamani Corea. He called for the ensurance of financial resources to the developing countries and said that those countries would need additional financial flows of between 85 and 140 billion U.S. dollars over the next two years.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 developing nations, Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone called for structural changes in the international economic and financial system. Recalling the decisions of the group's meeting in Buenos Aires President Bignone pointed out that the developing world had played and that it was called upon to play an even more im portant role in restoring the international economic and financial system.

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon repeated his government's view on the need to convene a world conference similar to the one held at Bretton Woods. He linked the proposal with that made at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit, notably by Indian Prime Minster Indira Gandhi on the convening of a world conference on monetary and financial matters.

According to Canadian Deputy Prime Minster and Foreign Minster Allan MacEachen, it would be wrong to believe that economic recovery now getting underway in developed countries would in itself have sufficient automatic benefits for the developing countries. What is needed, he said, are steps by both sides. Turning to requests for the "systemic restructuring", MacEachen pointed out that "Canada would be the last country to claim that our present system of international institutions is perfect", but "we would also be the last to deny that change is constantly needed".

Stating that the most important aim of the present session of UNCTAD was the working out of an adjusted programme for global economic recovery and development, Norwegian Foreign Minsiter Sven Stray proposed that the session adopt a "Belgrade declaration". The declaration would recognize and underscore the "vital interconnection existing between reactivation of the development process and economic recovery".

The plenary session resumes this afternoon with the statements by the heads of delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Venezuela, Japan, Bulgaria, Sierra Leone, Chile and the Philippines.

Afternoon Session 7 June

LD072330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1924 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June (TANJUG) -- All speakers in Tuesday afternoon's debate on the second day of the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade agreed that the world is suffering an extremely dangerous economic crisis, but not all of them agreed on how to bring about economic revival.

On the one hand, speakers from developing countries urged concrete, binding decisions and radical steps in the world economic system to be made before the session closed, while those from Western industrial countries were more disposed to view the gathering solely as a forum for discussing ways of reactivating the world economy.

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, who spoke on behalf of the European Community, said plainly that he believed that the existing international economic and financial institutions were capable of surmounting the crisis. Lambsdorff clearly delineated the parametres of Western readiness to come to the developing countries' and, including the final ratification of the agreement for the common fund for price stabilisation, consideration of aid to the least developed countries from one case to another, and several other concessions, none of which is of crucial importance to the issues at hand.

Venuezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano pointed out the need for radical reforms in the world system of trade and payments, as well as other proposals set forth in the platform of the "Group of 77". Zambrano's assessment that the world is on the edge of the precipice was a vivid illustration of the tension with which the developing world is awaiting the outcome of the Belgrade session.

Bulgarian Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov expressed the view that the causes of the current crisis should be sought first and foremost in the contradictions of the capitalist system. Unlike many speakers before him, who said that the economic crisis was of world-wide proportions, Lukanov put forward the view of the "socialist community" that it "represents the most stable and dynamic sector of the world economy". However, he too called on the world community to launch collective actions to transform the existing structure of the international economic system.

The third day of the session will be marked by addresses by Jacques de Larosiere de Champfeu, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Edouard Saouma, the director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Algeria Elected to Deputy Presidency

LD071543 Algiers APS in English 1500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7/6/83 (APS) -- Algeria was elected yesterday at the deputy-presidency of the 6th UNCTAD jointly with five other African countries, five Asian countries, six Latino-American ones, 7 from the B group (industrialized countries) 3 from the D group (socialist countries) and China.

Moreover, it has been appoined as spokesman of the "77" Group for the Point 8 which is centered on the world economic situation more especially in the field of development a way approach before the present world economic situation and prospects for the years 80, including questions, policies and measures which rest on the setting up a new international economic order [passage as received]. This theme constitutes the key of the problematic of international economic relations.

Finally, Algeria was also appointed as spokesman of the African group for the monetary and financial questions.

Bignone Speaks

PY071901 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1220 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Speech delivered by Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone at the Sixth UNCTAD Assembly in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on 7 June]

[Text Messrs representatives: It is an honor and also a great responsibility for me to be here in the historic city of Belgrade in response to an invitation extended to me by the ministers of the Group of 77 at the end of the meeting they held in Buenos Aires from 5 to 9 April. At that time they suggested that I submit to you, the international community, a diagnosis of the situation, the concerns, and the proposals for solutions that were drafted by the developing world in order that we may face in a harmonious and coordinated manner the serious international economic crisis we are experiencing.

Because the gravity of the situation is not only characterized by the most serious and prolonged recession that the world has experienced since the depression of the thirties, but because it is the sum of a series of interdependent factors which have reduced room for maneuvering by governments and by representatives of socioeconomic sectors, we are confronted today with the challenge of finding overall solutions by making a formidable effort involving imagination, political will, and the will to undertake joint action.

No one can exclude himself or adopt divergent positions in this effort to achieve agreement -- which is implicit in this UNCTAD conference -- which is the cornerstone for achieving an economic dialogue among nations in the full meaning of the phrase.

The word dialogue, which is rich in content, presupposes at this time the discussion of several issues that are common to several parties. Therefore, it is the antithesis of confrontation, of pressure between or against any of the parties. But let everyone understand that dialogue is not synonymous with indifference or disregard; dialogue is synonymous with cooperation.

The Sixth UNCTAD Conference, which was solemnly inaugurated yesterday by his excellency the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with an inspired speech which will help to guide all those attending this important assembly, is today the proper international institutional framework in which to develop this dialogue.

I am certain that if the guidelines established in this inaugural message are followed by the members of the international community who are attending this conference, then these members will assume the full responsibility that inheres in this conference.

If we answer this dramatic challenge in a decisive and courageous manner, we will not only contribute to the solution of this crisis, but we will come out united and stronger.

Moreover, we will have taken a decisive step in favor of multilateral cooperation and of North-South dialogue -- something which up until now has been postponed and which in the last few years has taken up hundreds of pages in the international press and in qualified academic and political studies. Thus, we will be bearers of a flame of hope to all our peoples, and particularly to those living in misery and abasement.

We must maximize the opportunity that we have here today to exchange our ideas in an oepn manner. There should be no misunderstandings nor half truths among us. Let us aovid any plans to establish artificial hierarchies that presuppose that certain ideas or positions are more valid, more rational, or more just than others. Let us make every effort to achieve a harmonious, pragmatic, and definitive answer that will allow us to overcome the critical situation in the international economic crisis we are experiencing.

Everything that is to be said should be said here and not in small circles; in endless press conferences; in sporadic reactions against certain given situations; in haphazard answers to sectorial concerns or temporary political pressures of small groups, geographic blocs, or pressure arising from a particular issue.

The path leading to this Belgrade meeting has been long. It was characterized by many efforts in which all groups involved have made a contribution either by drafting a technical study, by coordinating national or regional positions, or by drafting the strategy that was to be supported in the debate we undertake today.

The developing world, represented by the 125 sovereign states which form the Group of 77, has held meetings in the three regions making up the group and, after important contributions by Latin America in Cartagena, by Africa in Libreville, and by Asia in Baghdad, those states reached full agreement in Buenos Aires. Agreement was reached not only regarding their concern over the crisis and the problems associated with it, but also regarding the roads to be followed in overcoming the crisis. For the first time in the history of our group, this agreement was reflected in a political declaration, in decisions, and in draft resolutions. These are our concrete contribution toward the attempt to forge, together with the whole community of nations here in Belgrade, an international economic order that is more just, that can reverse negative trends, and that can make a balanced economic development possible for all the peoples of the world -- the only way to a thorough solution of the serious difficulties of the present time.

This proposal comprises not only a demand for justice but a solution, because the prosperity of the industrialized countries also depends on that of the developing world.

A little over 4 decades ago the proposal was made which was then given form in the Bretton Woods agreements -- that is, the reestablishment of multilateral trade currents as the effective formula to safeguard world peace and prosperity. Since then, many industrialized countries have reversed that policy by imposing protectionist measures or subsidies which signified a return to practices which were believed to belong to the past and which left the crisis of the 1930's as a sad memory.

It may be said that the recovery which is in sight in the industrialized countries' economies will contribute toward making the difficulties in the rest of the world more bearable. We believe, however, that this thesis is wrong and that, on the contrary, the prosperity of the industrialized countries can be maintained at a higher level and for a longer period through the development of markets in the developing countries.

We should, therefore, pay attention to the real and specific needs which cannot be postponed and which should certainly serve as a spur for our economic efforts and which should, however, at the same time be endowed with a political and cultural humanism which, in the end, will be our greatest contribution to this conference.

Messrs delegates: In this briefly outlined picture it is not easy to find words that have not been heard before to describe the serious and long-lasting international economic-financial situation which afflicts all of us and which is called the current economic crisis by men in government, economists, academic circles, mass media, and by the man in the street in his straightforward and realistic way of expressing things. The international crisis plainly tells us that the systems regulating international relations are worn down, just as the economies of most countries. The recognition of this may lead us to seek changes for the better, but it may also simply cause us to worsen the pattern of the structural disease affecting us.

Our will to act and our political intention should work toward drastically reversing a situation in which the healthy results of postwar progress have become petrified because of an inflexibility in the flow of trade and wealth. Today's economic world is contaminated with the virus of protectionism, of inflation, of exchange rate imbalances, of fiscal rashness, of stagnating development, and of the growing national dependency on financial remedies which harm to an unacceptable degree the recovery capacity of the economic-social body.

The international economy is sick, because the functional equilibrium of its components, which should act in unison for general prosperity, has been upset. Whether we talk about the steep drop in the prices of basic products; the impressive increase of real interest rates; the growing indebtedness; the difficulties of developing countries in marketing their export goods; the indifference of the developed import markets; the slowness of technology transfer; the shortsightedness of isolated stances; the protectionist fever; the temporary reliefs of bilateral deals; or the alliance among ineffective sectors which hinder adjustments, the conclusion is always the same: The international economy is sick and the disease implies a crisis which affects all of us and which requires a thorough cure to recover from this serious emergency.

It does not seem appropriate to pass judgment on who is responsible for this situation. Because it is a matter of diseased structures, the important thing is to acknowledge its severity and act accordingly so that the crisis will provide the incentive for a joint and sensible effort to overcome it. We must be aware that should we fail, the outcome of the situations that will take place will be impossible to predict.

Forty years ago the memorable Bretton Woods conference established mechanisms for economic control which were supposedly sufficient to maintain the flow of international trade and the prosperity of all countries. In fact, this objective was achieved for a long time. Depressions that cropped up during that period were not serious and could be overcome with relative ease. However, now these mechanisms seem to have been overwhelmed by regressive policies which, unfortunately, have been implemented by the very countries that because of their degree of development should help, through actions and examples, to build a world in which depressions are temporary and constitute no more than a natural adjustment which any economic process must go through. It is in the framework of the United Nations and this conference for trade and development that we must agree on a new attitude for trade and prevent the collapse of a joint enterprise which is today overshadowed by clouds of bankruptcy.

This is a decisive moment because it seems that in the management of our common endeavours indebtedness has expanded beyond control. This is a decisive moment because the developing countries must urgently increase their capabilities, expand their exports, add more value to their raw materials, obtain profitable and fair prices, resume the course of productive investments, and launch development programs and projects that can be delayed no further.

No doubt this is a decisive moment because the developed world must adjust its actions harmoniously to or at least without neglecting, the developing world, because watertight compartments can no longer be accepted, for it is impossible to defend, either from the ethical or the economic point of view, that one sector of a joint enterprise tie down the other sector by seeking more profits at the expense of increasing the partner's liabilities to an intolerable level.

If we are making joint efforts to enhance the well-being of our peoples -- at least this is what we have been saying all along -- then there must be a single result. Interdependency must be the rule and there must be a healthy balance and a rational distribution of burdens and benefits decided by those who are responsible for this common endeavour to overcome the unsettling crisis which we now face. Therefore, the consequences of our efforts toward agreeing upon common undertakings within a multilateral framework are exceptionally significant.

Now that the Belgrade meeting has taken place one can blame the developing world for having no political will to make concrete proposals. We aware of the supreme significance of a commitment agreed upon at this decisive moment. We hope that our partners in this undertaking will act appropriately and with a sense of solidarity.

The Buenos Aires document includes an in-depth and complete evaluation which ministers of developing countries have made of the matter. The important thing now is to agree on a position. The joint understanding of the phenomena which are distorting the economic, financial, and commercial international system will give rise to the similarity of viewpoints which will lead to agreements that will reverse the current situation.

We feel that the diagnosis of the Group of 77 is exact, sensible, and realistic. It shows that the developing world has played, will continue to play, and is bound to expand its role in the recovery of the international economic and financial system. In view of this the correct thing to do is to increase the flow of financial resources to developing countries through multilateral credit organizations, to step up official aid for development and to make private international banking institutions more flexible.

The world economic crisis cannot be considered a recurrent phenomenon. According to our understanding, it is the result of underlying structural flaws in almost all sectors of the international economic system. For the developing countries the balance of payments deficit and the burden of foreign debt have reached alarming proportions. For this reason, being in need of real income to finance our development and meet our commitments, it is incongruous that the industrialized nations should partially finance their anti-inflationary efforts and promote their own recovery by reducing their imports, (?restricting) the exports of industrial products from developing nations, taking advantage of our deficiencies by subsidizing their own products, and reducing the prices of basic products to the lowest levels of the past 50 years.

We have repeatedly pointed out that the developing world is a highly dynamic sector within the framework of international trade.

Therefore, because the industrialized nations are compelled to expand their export markets for their manufactured goods, capital, and high technology, the need for rapid growth in the developing world is self-evident.

Analyzing another aspect, our diagnosis of the situation also indicates that cooperation between the developing countries will be a contributing element in the recovery of the overall international economy.

In sum, Mr President: The international economy is sick. It confronts us with a decisive moment. The careful study of its anamolies demands from all of us a responsible judgement and an adequate and timely response. This poses a challange to us all. Let us act in accordance with our responsibilities.

Gentlemen, this is my comment on the current international economic situation. These comments are nothing more than a short summary of things we already know. We have read or listened to people highly responsible for the leadership and implementation of the current system. We have discussed it calmly and passionately. We have received predictions made during international meetings or in intellectual or university circles. Everything warns us about the unacceptable consequences of taking measures which disregard or ignore the effects on the entire international community. This we know, having suffered in the very flesh.

The ministers responsible for foreign relations and international economic relations from the member countries of the Group of 77 decided -- in the Buenos Aires message -- to call for dialogue and agreement, being fully aware that everyone's commitment will be needed to overcome the asphyxiating economic situation. The Group of 77 emphasized the urgency to adopt, here in Belgrade, a concerted and sustained program for the reactivation of the world economy and the promotion of an accelerated development of the developing countries. In this regard, this group reaffirmed the need for political courage in high level decision-making bodies to adopt and implement integrated joint activities comprising a program of immediate measures. They also called for the reorganization of the system and of the international economic relations indispensable for the establishment of a new international economic order.

In evaluating the importance of that message, the developing countries have spared no effort in consulting with the other countries about the most appropriate way for transforming their political will into reality. As proof of that dedication to dialogue, the president of the fifth ministers meeting of the Group of 77 travelled to Geneva last April to submit to the 12th meeting of the Trade and Development Board the results of the Buenos Aires meeting.

My presence in Belgrade -- at the request of the Buenos Aires meeting and the chiefs of state and government who attended the meeting -- responds to the political will we may all contribute during this historic conference. It also responds to the positive attitude, full of hope and urgency, brought to Belgrade by every developing country.

Our hopes stem from the conviction that the time that has elapsed has enabled all the regional groups herein represented to overcome eventual differences within their bodies, find points of agreement, counteract futile isolations, agree on the analysis of the situation and the pertinent solutions and become fully aware of the fact that a perpetuation of this crisis and the disastrous effects that it might have on the majority of the international community pose an unacceptable threat to world peace and security.

Our urgent needs are those of an unacceptably postponed development, they are the urgent needs of those who lawfully believe in promoting joint efforts to reduce the gap between those who have everything and those who have nothing except the will to progress.

In sum, our urgent needs are the undelayable, though yet unsatisfied, needs of our peoples.

Hopes and needs, dialogue and agreement are the bases of the Buenos Aires platform. These should undoubtedly also be the bases of the Belgrade meeting so that all of us can build a better world together. By failing to attain this we would not only undermine the basis of development and condemn developing countries to misery and underdevelopment, but we would also knowingly and irresponsibly destabilize harmony, coexistence, justice, and peace.

Mssrs representatives, during the Buenos Aires meeting, the Group of 77 sought to prevent delays in the opening of this meeting and permit negotiations to begin immediately. Following this objective, I am pleased to officially convey to you the results of the Buenos Airea meeting in draft resolutions to be considered by this meeting and by its committees and working groups.

When the foreign relations and worship minister of my country, in his capacity as president of the fifth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, attended the 12th special meeting for trade and development held in Geneva he explained in full detail the package of proposals which reflects the developing world's position, therefore, I need not go over the issue again.

Nevertheless, I wish to draw your attention to the specific proposals and statements of position referring to the main subjects on the agenda of this Sixth UNCTAD Conference.

The statement regarding the international economic situation, which places special emphasis on development, points out the urgent need to implement a program of immediate measures at an international level with a coherent package of policies which will adjust to the current situation as well as to the longer-term structural problems. All this should have the goals of achieving an international economic reactivation and of speeding up the developing of all nations. The program of immediate measures should include the negotiated elements which are referred to in the draft resolution I submit to you in the fields to which I now refer and I suggest you adopt urgent measures in this regard.

Regarding basic products, that draft reiterates the need for an unpostponable and effective establishment of the common fund, the stabilization and strengthening of markets, the establishment of general guidelines for international cooperation in production, marketing, transport, and distribution, and the creation of a complementary financing system to compensate the developing countries for the deficit in their earnings for the export of basic products.

Regarding trade, the draft, which covers various priority areas, proposes effective and practical solutions to the problem of protectionism and structural adjustment -- aspects over which a broad conceptual consensus already exists, for the achievement of greater stability and security in the GATT programs. These solutions aim at improving GATT's efficiency, focusing on the analysis of the principles currently in force which will allow the establishment of a trade regulating system of a universal nature and the development of a work program for UNCTAD regarding services, aimed at a greater participation of the developing countries in this sector.

Regarding the financial aspect, our projects specifically refer to official assistance for development, the need for making most effective the operations of existing multilateral financial institutions, the adoption of complementary measures in order to restructure the foreign debt of the developing countries, and the undertaking of initiatives to restructure the international monetary and financial systems so that they

can more effectively contribute to the sustained growth of the world economy in general and to that of the developing countries in particular.

Within the same line of the program of immediate measures, I want to stress the importance which the Group of 77 attaches to the effective and timely implementation of a new program of significant action for the benefit of the less developed countries; to the profound economic crisis which those countries face with special concern; and to the regrettably slow implementation of the program which was unanimously adopted at the Paris conference.

Regarding UNCTAD's regular program of activities, and addressing each of the subitems in item 13 of this conference agenda, I make it my duty to present the concrete proposals of the Group of 77 concerning the transfer of technology, maritime transport, the special situation of landlocked and sealocked developing countries, the relations among countries under different economic and social systems, and the assistance to peoples who struggle to free themselves from colonialism and to recover their national identities.

The Group of 77 also presents to this conference its position regarding economic cooperation among developing countries and institutional questions, a position which should certainly serve as a basis for initiatives capable of commanding the broadest consensus among all the participants.

Gentlemen, permit me to briefly express some thoughts regarding the preliminary reactions of other regional groups or individual delegations to the results of the Buenos Aires ministerial meeting when those results were submitted to the 12th meeting for trade and development. I will do so, however, being fully aware that the dynamic course of international economic and political affairs may have changed the tone of those preliminary reactions. Nevertheless, the thoughts I will express are intended to ensure a better understanding, to dispel eventual misinterpretations, and to make possible the open dialogue we are called upon to maintain.

It was gratifying to notice on that occasion the positive reactions of various groups and delegations to the efforts by the Group of 77 to ensure concerted actions. There was also agreement on the fact that the work undertaken by the developing world is not only unprecedented but represents a substantial contribution in the search for accord.

We do not ignore the concern expressed by some industrialized countries who insist that the current international economic, commercial, and financial system is still valid and capable of responding to the dynamic requirements of world economy in the process of evolution. It seems unnecessary to repeat that the developing world does not intend at this meeting to reformulate the international institutions which govern trade, financing, and development. It is, however, important to note the scant representation of the developing world in the decision-making mechanisms of those international forums; the insufficient and belated reaction of the IMF to the liquidity problems of the developing countries; the meager results for the benefits of the less developed countries at the GATT ministerial meeting held late last year.

On the question of readjustments, there were those who contended that, in the documents which make up the Buenos Aires message, most of the commitments seemed to be required from the developed countries, but the developing countries should also make their own readjustments by liberalizing their economies. At the same time they noted the painful social cost which a structural readjustment presupposes for the industrialized countries.

In view of the arguments that I have just cited, it would now, apparently, be important to harmonize the concept of the social cost in the developed nations with the goal that the developing countries should now accelerate their processes of readjustment. It is not only those that have more who are in a better position to assume and minimize the effects of the reorganization, but it is also a fact that the countries that play a decisive role in the overall handling of the world's economy have, for obvious reasons, a greater responsibility in the readjustments that a more equitative and balanced international order demand from all of us.

We have heard the delegations of the developed world talk about clarity when referring to an eventual international conference that will set the guidelines for a greater participation of the producer countries in the manufacture, commercialization, and distribution of basic products and when they refer to the problem of protectionism. To be truthful, clarity only lets the problems be visualized, but in itself it does not offer solutions.

It would also seem that a contradiction exists between those who, for their part, maintain the need of avoiding the bureaucratic interference of international organizations in economic and trade affairs and, on the other hand, those who stress the need of accepting, and this is obvious in view of the well-known measures, an asymmetry within the power of negotiation, an asymmetry that restricts, we might say what certain states, especially the developing countries, can do when facing the measures that have been adopted by other states. That clarity does not serve to stem the growing protectionism that certain developed countries intend to legitimize through complicated formal channels.

Regarding the comments about the need of being selective in topics and others that have stressed the interdependent nature of the various factors that are the basis of the international economy as a whole, the Group of 77 is aware that there are urgent aspects that cannot be delayed; medium- and long-term structural matters must not be left pending and there remains the fact that certain matters come under the jurisdiction of the permanent organizations of the system. In view of the variety and heterogeneity of the interests that are in play at this conference, none of the topics that are on the agenda must be excluded from our dialogue, no matter what final decision is adopted through common agreement.

The reflections of those, who, speaking about reactivation and development, appear to place emphasis on the former merit special attention. Thus, the recovery of the developing world would be a consequence of the reactivation of the large, industrial centers. Nevertheless, this contradicts history, because the expansion of the large industrial centers has always been realized by advancing over our borders, in other words, stimulating development and thus the purchasing power of the large markets: the developing countries.

That is why the Group of 77 asserts that it understands the significance of spurring and supporting economic reactivation, and that it is also convinced that only effective development of all countries -- without exclusions -- will meet the conditions for reactivation.

There are those who place most of the responsibility for this crisis on a single aspect of the complex world of international relations, namely, the arms race. Even though it is true that many of the problems that we have encountered could be solved if some of the resources allocated to this sector were channeled toward development projects, we should not lose sight of the fact that developing countries and even some of the developed nations play only a secondary role in arms race efforts and that, therefore, they do not have even decisionmaking participation in this dramatic responsibility.

On concluding my remarks and comments on the preliminary reactions to the official and unofficial contacts between the Group of 77 and the representatives of other organizations that are attending this conference, I would like to reiterate our certainty that the proposals and draft resolutions that were submitted here will provide a systematic and organic basis for negotiation.

We are convinced that the issues we have raised are reasonable and that our proposals are legitimate and logical.

To those who do not agree with us, we say that we are open to their criticism and -- for the sake of cooperation -- we ask that whenever they should voice their concern over either the contents or the timeliness of our proposals, they also put forth, at this table of dialogue and consensus, alternative solutions of equal scope and significance.

Mr President, Messrs representatives, in keeping with the mandate that the Buenos Aires Group of 77 conference conferred on me, I want to personally express to the international community the concerns, claims, and hopes of the developing world, as well as its concrete proposals which reveal that our nations have responsibly undertaken this effort toward dialogue and consensus.

I can assure you that the developing countries will welcome all efforts leading to an accord because they have worked seriously and with a spirit of cooperation. The task now remains for this Belgrade conference to find proper solutions. The time is now and the place is here.

I believe that it is fair to warn about [words indistinct] and opportunities. Governments have created international institutions for the purpose of multilaterally designing economic, commercial, financial, and development policies. Let us make the most of the opportunity we have today.

It would not be wise to evaluate developing world proposals in the light of either an optimistic view or recent economic indexes that hint of healthy signs of recovery in some large developed countries. Our development will receive some beneficial effects, but it is not intimately connected with the economic reactivation of those nations.

It could well be, as has happened so many other times, that the prosperity of one group of nations has no effect on the economic situation of the rest of the world. Even more, such prosperity might develop at the expense of other sectors of countries that have less ability to defend the prices of their products.

This is not merely speculation. This is what history teaches us. This problem appeared to have been overcome when the main world economists proclaimed that universal prosperity called for the general progress of all people.

Mr President, I return to my fatherland with the feeling that I have done my duty as a statesman. The politicians and experts who stay in Belgrade will surely be able to translate this dialogue into realistic, feasible, and just ideas. This conference will be a challenge to our imaginations and to our political will. Let us hope that its results will meet the expectations and urgent needs of our nations.

Let that be my message and my prayer. Thank you very much.

Lukanov Speaks, Denounces U.S.

AU080953 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 8 Jun 83

[By BTA correspondent]

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 -- In his statement at the Sixth UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) session, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, said that in the present exceptionally strained international situation, the sixth session of UNCTAD is called upon to cooperate for the strengthening of the positions of peace, understanding and cooperation between states.

The speaker went on to stress that at present the aggressive policy of the Government of the United States aimed at generating further international tensions and at stepping up the arms race stands in the way of the positive development of the international economic relations.

Dwelling on the problems existing in the world economy and the international economic relations, Mr Andrey Lukanov noted that short-term measures are necessary to soften the hard impact of the crisis in the capitalist states upon the economy of the developing countries. Those decisions, however, which do not affect the deep foundations of the world economic relations, the disproportions in the international division of labor and are not aimed at substantial structural changes cannot be effective. In order to achieve this it is necessary first and foremost to observe the basic principles and norms of the economic relations and the abandonment of the policy of sanctions and embargoes as a means of exerting political pressure.

The Bulgarian representative dwelt in detail on the development of Bulgaria's relations with the developing countries, relations which contribute to the substantial strengthening of their economic independence, noting that in the last two decades the proportion of the developing countries in the trade and economic links of Bulgaria has risen fivefold, while trade with them went up to 2.5 milliard currency leva in 1982.

BILATERAL MEETINGS WITH ATTENDEES CONTINUE

Spiljak, Bignone Luncheon Toasts

LD062244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave a formal luncheon at the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd today in honor of Reynaldo Benito Bignone, president of Argentina, and his wife. Representatives of the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life of Yugoslavia; representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, as well as associates of the president of Argentina were guests at the luncheon. During the luncheon, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

Addressing the high-ranking guest from Argentina, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

"I am convinced that with this meeting we are encouraging a useful practice which, in relations between friendly countries such as ours, always has a far broader significance. This is an opportunity to establish, together and in open and constructive talks, the frameworks of the kind of cooperation that most suits our possibilities, needs, and interests.

"I think that Yugoslavia and Argentina have all the necessary prerequisites for this. We proceed from the same principles in the development of mutual relations and cooperation: equality and mutual respect, understanding, and noninterference. At the same time, it is on these same orientations that we base our adherence to the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment and our consistency in implementing their goals.

"I would also like to mention here the special value that the tradition of friendship and cooperation created by many generations of Argentine citizens of Yugoslav origin has in our relations. And here, too, I would say, are bridges that draw us closer together, that contribute to better mutual acquaintance and thus also to the development of cooperation between our peoples, which serves the well-being of both.

"In a nutshell, Mr President, we look with confidence to the further development of Yugoslav-Argentine relations and cooperation. What we have achieved up to now, and there are notable results here, shows that by mutual efforts we can achieve many more and much better results. What I have in mind in this particular respect is the increasingly broader cooperation in the economic sphere, in the field of scientific-technical linkage, in culture, in all other spheres where real possibilities may serve the joint interest."

Mika Spiljak went on to express the conviction that every true and genuine step toward peace, security, development, and progress in the world also implies today the participation and the fullest involvement of all countries. "The reason for this is the fact that the most vital interests of mankind are at stake. This refers to problems that cannot be resolved without the readiness of the entire international community, of all its members, to overcome, through a constructive dialogue and on the basis of equality and mutual respect, narrow and individual interests and to take the roads of agreement-reaching and general detente, the only roads which guarantee a way out of the existing political and economic crisis in world relations. These are roads that our two and other nonaligned countries strongly championed at the recent conference in New Delhi, thus confirming once again to the whole world that the Nonaligned Movement's immense majority does not accept relations based on bloc divisions and interests, on force and domination, on exploitation and interference, but offers a different, democratic alternative which is all the more necessary at present, when the rights of peoples in many parts of the world, including in your continent, are crudely violated and denied them, thus threatening far-reaching consequences.

"We highly value the role of your country as host to the recent ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, at which full expression was given to the high level of unity among the developing countries in their assessment of the causes of the complex world economic crisis and the directions for action to get out of it. This is all the more important as the gathering in Buenos Aires was also the first opportunity since the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries to confirm on the world stage the vitality of the conference's decisions and standpoints and to work out a real platform of agreement at the Sixth UNCTAD Session, against the background of a world increasingly mutually dependent in the economic sense.

"Today, this conference begins its work here in Belgrade. Because of the serious nature of the moment at which it takes place, I would say that this will be the greatest test thus far of the willingness of the international community to take part in a comprehensive dialogue that proceeds from recognition that only together, in agreement, can the developed nations and developing countries overcome the present world economic crisis and begin talking about a new, more just and more stable international economic order. We are talking here about the imperative of the present day, the only constructive path that runs parallel to the aspirations of all the nations of the world for peaceful, secure, and unhindered development."

Expressing thanks for his host's warm words, President of the Republic of Argentina Bignone said, among other things:

"It may be the case that we are separated by a great geographic distance and that our economic potentials are different, but this does not prevent, nor will it prevent, us from harmonizing parallel activities in one world in which we want to be active participants, in which we are fighting to secure for ourselves a place worthy of our past, which accords with our present possib'lities and, at the same time, is fruitful with respect to the future, and in which we must be prominent exponents and front-rank fighters.

"In this way, in the various international forums which make up the center of activity at various levels, our countries have united their voices in defense of fundamental principles.

"From the very beginning of the United Nations Organization, we have combined our efforts in order to accelerate and complete the process of decolonialization, to bring about real and effective disarmament, to fight against all forms of racial discrimination, to alleviate tension in the backward parts of the world, and to introduce a new international economic order, in short, to achieve those political and economic aims that serve international peace and security.

"We likewise find ourselves together in defense of the principles that constitute the political foundation of the Nonaligned Movement. In this sphere, Yugoslavia and Argentina are united in a single action, which means remaining equidistant from the dominant blocs and maintaining the independence of the movement that was envisaged by its founders. I cannot but mention the person who embodied the leading role in Yugoslavia and who was one of the leaders of the nonaligned, Marshal Josip Broz Tito. He was and will forever remain in our memories as one of the leaders in the struggle for independence and for the progress of peoples in their development.

"At the economic level, our forces are directed toward active participation in the Group of 77. In view of the present international economic crisis, it has become clear that the existing process of development and independence in the world economy must speed up. To this end, today more than ever before, the developing countries need clear and real goals in their confrontation with their allies in the North in order to achieve direct and definite solutions in the North-South dialogue, which has been postponed for the moment. Peoples like ours, with their average level of development and their valuable experience in economic cooperation and technology, are capable of acting as motivating forces from pragmatic and flexible positions, which would enable real progress in the abovementioned dialogue. For this reason, my country is very satisfied with the recent adoption of the platform in Buenos Aires at the fifth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 and at the same time we are willing to redouble our efforts to secure success at the Sixth UNCTAD Session."

Ljubicic, Bignone Speak

LD072111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 7 June 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, gave a lunch today in honor of Argentine President General Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

The Argentine president planted a tree of peace in the Park of Friendship and paid his respects to President Tito in the House of Flowers. He later visited an agricultural machinery plant in Zemun.

At lunch in the Serbian Presidency, Ljubicic and Bignone exchanged toasts. Ljubicic said that although the two countries are far apart geographically, they are linked by membership of the Nonaligned Movement, devotion to the UN Charter principles, and the struggle for peace and international relations on an equal footing. He went on to stress the importance of the decisions reached at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Delhi and the role played by Argentina as host country to the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77. Concerning the Xisth UNCTAD Session being held in Belgrade, he said he is sure it will be an important contribution to solving the international economic relations crisis.

"Replying to the toast, Argentine President General Bgnone symbolically used the occasion of planting a tree of peace this morning in the Park of Friendship to state his conviction that it was not only an expression of an attitude toward the protection of nature, but also that it had another profound meaning: the preservation of peace among peoples. We know only too well what the struggle for freedom is, President Bignone said, adding that unfortunately this struggle turned into wars more often than we would like. We who know what war is are thereby even greater lovers of peace, and we think that the true struggle is that which is for the preservation of peace, President Bignone said at the end of his toast."

Spiljak Receives World Bank's Clausen

LD072304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1839 GNT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, received Tuesday the President of the World Bank M. Clausen who is attending the Sixth UNCTAD.

The positive role of the international bank as a factor of world economic development was stressed. Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the international bank was discussed, and President Spiljak pointed out to the significance of this international financial institution for the development of Yugoslavia. Both sides emphasized the need for the international bank to participate in the solution of economic problems faced by developing countries.

Planinc Meets Bangladesh's Ershad

LD080948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, arrived today on an official visit to Yugoslavia. At Beograd Airport Ershad was met by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personalities.

The chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh will hold talks in Yugoslavia with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. He is also expected to be received by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. Ershad is to take part in the work of the Sixth UNCTAD Session and will visit the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Planinc Receives IBRD President

LD072203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1826 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today, Tuesday, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] A.W. Clausen, who attends in the Sixth UNCTAD Session here.

In the ensuing cordial talk which was also attended by Yugoslav Secretary of Finance J. Florijancic satisfaction was expressed at the very successful cooperation between the World Bank and Yugoslavia. The World Bank's contribution to the financing of development projects in Yugoslavia was emphasized. Current issues in the field of international economic cooperation were also discussed.

Planinc Meets New Zealand's Muldoon

LD072329 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc and Mr Muldoon, respectively premiers of Yugoslavia and New Zeland, discussed today, Tuesday, the larger aspects of international economic cooperation, and bilateral relations.

The head of the New Zealand Government, who is leading his country's delegation at the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade, reiterated the idea about the holding of a new economic summit which should propose solutions to the problems of the contemporary world, accumulated in the fields of trade and finances. The two sides positively evaluated bilateral relations and cooperation. The contribution given by numerous Yugoslav emigrants in New Zealand to the development of ties and friendly cooperation of the two countries, was particularly emphasized.

Meetings With Romania's Manescu

AU071933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 07/06/1983 -- The Romanian president's personal representative to the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, head of the Romanian delegation to that session, had an interview with Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Aspects were approached of the steady development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two neighbour and friendly socialist countries as well as current questions of the international political and economic situation.

Manea Manescu also had talks with Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the session, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, with Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary-general, and with Gamani Corea, UNCTAD secretary-general, in relations to the items on the session's agenda. Reference was made to specific ways of solving, in the interest of general development, the current difficulties in the world economy, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Dragan Receives FRG's Lambsdorff

LD072139 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-premier Zvone Dragan today (Tuesday) received Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany Otto Lambsdorff, who heads his country's delegation to the Sixth Session of UNCTAD. During a rather long and substantial talk they exchanged views on the state of bilateral economic relations and cooperation and on possibilities of their further expansion and promotion. The talks also covered current topics in international economic relations.

Mojsov Meets Japan's Abe

LD071634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Efforts to eliminate the present international tension and the present economic situation in the world were the center of talks held between Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Shintaro Abe, Japan's foreign affairs minister. It is significant that both sides assessed that every country should in its own way work for a way out of the present crisis situation.

The Japanese minister of foreign affairs stressed in particular that his country has no nuclear arms and would not produce any in the future. Japan also would not allow the introduction of nuclear arms on its territory. Japanese Minister Shintaro Abe recognized the effort Yugoslavia is making both in the Nonaligned Movement and in other international forums for the promotion of improvements in the world.

The talks, held in Novi Beograd, continued with an exchange of views on bilateral cooperation and relations. Both ministers expressed satisfaction with the results achieved so far and they stressed the desire to promote bilateral relations in all spheres. Minister Abe also demonstrated certain understanding for the present economic and financial difficulties facing Yugoslavia and reconfirmed Japan's attitude to work toward extending broader support to Yugoslavia in overcoming these problems.

Abe Remarks

OW080105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0051 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade June 7 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday Japan has a role as a bridge between the advanced countries in the north and the developing countries in the south. Abe is currently here to attend the ongoing session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Abe, meeting reporters, said he welcomed the fact both the industrialized and developing nations have taken a realistic approach toward the North-South problem in the current UNCTAD meeting.

The Japanese foreign minister addressed the meeting earlier Tuesday and called for the prompt establishment of a common fund to stabilize prices of primary commodities produced by developing countries. Abe also said at the press conference that Japan will firmly maintain the present level of the country's official development aid (ODA) despite Japan's financial constraints. Japan has pledged to double the amount of its ODA to developing countries during the 1981-1985 period.

Abe also disclosed that, during his stay here, he had met Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea fighting Vietnamese troops in the Indochina country. Abe said he affirmed Tokyo's support for the struggle of the coalition government for an independent Kampuchea. Abe had told the Kampuchean leader Japan will continue to freeze economic assistance to Vietnam until Hanoi withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea.

Iranian Minister Holds Meetings

LD071152 Tehran IRNA in English 0908 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 7, IRNA -- Iran's Minister of Welfare Hojjat ol-Eslam Javad Ejei announced here Monday the Islamic Republic's willingness to hold ties with all countries except the Zionist regime, the U.S. and South Africa, while stressing on the observation of equal rights and reciprocal respect.

In a meeting with the Yugoslav Minister of Health and Social Welfare Dr. Djordje Jakovljevic, upon whose invitation the Iranian delegation is here, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ejei outlined Iran's efforts in providing facilities for disabled especially those became crippled in the course of the Islamic revolution. [sentence as received]

The two sides also discussed issues relevant to the Iraqi imposed war on Iran and its consequences as well as people's endeavours in reconstructing war damages. The Iranian official extende an invitation to the Yugoslav minister to pay a visit to the Islamic Republic which was accepted.

In a reception held in the honour of the Iranian delegation, the Yugoslav official described as fruitful talks held between the two sides for the expansion of mutual relations and further understanding. The Iranian delegation later left Belgrade for Ljubljana to inspect rehabilitation centres in Slovenia.

Khieu Samphan Arrives

BK080256 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 June, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the Sixth UNCTAD Session, arrived in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. At the airport Khieu Samphan was warmly welcomed by His Excellency Milos Beljic, a diplomat of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry; His Excellency Mihailo Lompar, Yugoslav ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and many other responsible personalities of the foreign ministry. His Excellency Li Ke, assistant minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and head of the Chinese delegation, His Excellency Peng Guangwei, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia; and His Excellency (Tin-li-u-rae), deputy minister of the foreign trade ministry and head of the Korean delegation, were also at the airport to welcome Khieu Samphan. The Democratic Kampuchean delegation includes Ambassador Chan Youran from Egypt and Ambassador (Kong Sikeoun) of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry as members.

The Sixth Session of UNCTAD -- which will be held from 6 to 30 June -- will feature discussions between industrialized nations and developing countries in order to set up a new and just international economic order.

LJUBLJANA: LEADERS ATTEND LESKOSEK-LUKA FUNERAL

LD071457 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ljubljana, Slovenia, and Yugoslavia took leave today of Franc Leskosek-Luka, revolutionary, People's Hero, and Hero of Socialist Labor. At 1000 this morning the urn containing the mortal remains of the great son of the Slovene and Yugoslav peoples was brought to the Ljubljana Square of the Revolution. Among the thousands of inhabitants of Ljubljana and Slovenia who came to pay their last respects to Comrade Luka were also members of his family, comrades at arms, delegations of the LCY Central Committee and of the organs and organizations of the federation, and delegations from all our republics and provinces. Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Nikola Stojanovic, Presidium secretary; Jure Bilic, Presidium member; and Marko Lolic, executive secretary, were in the LCY Central Committee delegation. The federation delegation was made up of Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragan Nikolic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Aslan Fazliya, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Krsto Popivoda, member of the Council of the Federation, and others.

Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, paid last respects to the deceased, Franc Leskosek on behalf of the LCY Central Committee.

Report on Ribicic Eulogy

LD062307 [Editorial Report] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1648 GMT on 6 June reports on a statement made by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the occasion of the death of Franc Leskosek, member of the Council of the Federation.

In his statement, Ribicic lauds Leskosek as a prime figure in the socialist revolution, an untiring worker in the affirmation of associated labor, a courageous fighter in the national liberation struggle, a gifted production organizer, and a creative figure.

SPILJAK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON MINING ACCIDENT

LD080908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0713 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to the Aleksinac mines collective:

"I was very shaken by the sad news of the serious accident in the Morava pit, in which you list good and worthy friends and their families who lost their nearest and dearest. On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf I send you sincerest condolences. Please convey to the families of those who died or were injured expressions of our most profound sympathy."